Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

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Prices and Prospects.

COKE MARKET MAINTAINS STRONG POSITION, UNCHANGED IN PRICE

No Offerings of Furnace and Very Limited in Foundry Grade.

SUPPLY UNDER CONTRACT

No Inquiries as the Tendency is Toward Reduction in Number of Active Furnaces; High Iron Costs May Result in Slowing Down of Production.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15—More than two months have now elapsed since the armistice was signed, and the radical changes that have occurred in steel market conditions have not been matched by any change at all in the coke market situation, which continues to be one of prices quotable at the full government limits with practically no offerings of furnace coke in the open market and very limited offerings of foundry coke.

Just a month after the signing of the armistice finished steel products, with a few exceptions, were reduced by from $4 to $8 per net ton while unfinished steel generally was reduced $4 a gross ton. Shortly afterwards pig iron experienced a general decline of $3 a ton. Heavy melting steel scrap has declined from $29 a ton, plus 3½ per cent commission, to a bare $18 a ton, and is hardly salable even at the reduced figure.

Coke, with its unchanged price, occupies therefore quite a distinguished position, and that is the more remarkable when it is recalled that sometimes in the past coke has distinguished itself by declining when pig iron and steel did not decline, or by declining more than these commodities. Spot furnace coke declined from $4 in December, 1912, to $2.20 the following April, or $1.80 per ton, when pig iron declined only about $1.00 in the same period. Between March 15 and May 15, 1916, coke declined from $3.50 to $2.25, while pig iron advanced slightly and steel products advanced sharply. From February to April, 1917, spot coke declined from $11 to $8 while both pig iron and steel were skyrocketing. In the light of these precedents coke occupies a phenomenally strong position at the present time. The whole coke market remains quotable at government limits except that screenings from old dumps are at a discount, quotations being as follows:

Furnace	$6.00
Foundry, 72-hour selected	$7.00
Crushed, over ¾-inch	$7.50
Clean screenings, over ⅝in.	$5.00—$5.25

The present furnace coke supply is quite completely under contract, the contracts running either over the half year or through the entire year. There is no new inquiry as no additional furnaces are getting into blast, while on the other hand no furnaces seem to be preparing to blow out. Since the armistice was signed a few furnaces have blown out, but in practically every case the blowing out was dictated by physical conditions as the furnace linings would not last any longer. No furnace has gone out from lack of market for the pig iron. Such a movement is expected eventually but it is not yet in evidence. Furnaces state that on account of very high production costs they would not stay in operation and pile iron, preferring to go out if the product does not move readily. Shipments are somewhat less than formerly but very little iron is accumulating at furnaces. It is noticed, however, that some consumers are piling pig iron, their contracts requiring them to take the iron in whether or not they have immediate use for it. This may lead later on to requests for suspension of shipments, which the furnaces will meet when the time comes as befits the occasion.

It is the belief of many observers that pig iron is marked for further declines in the next few months. This is not the belief of J. Leonard Replogle, former director of steel supply and now associated again with the Midvale Steel & Ordnance company. Mr. Replogle's prediction, published quite widely yesterday, is that by spring pig iron will reach $40 a ton and billets $60. Pittsburg iron and steel men quite generally have expressed their disagreement with Mr. Replogle's views. The pig iron market remains quotable as follows:

Bessemer	$32.50
Basic	$30.00
No. 2 foundry	$31.00
Malleable	$31.50
Forge	$30.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburg being $1.40.

WILKEY BUYS COAL

Thirty-five acres of Pittsburg Seam Sold to Uniontown Man.

W. M. Wilkey of Uniontown purchased 35 acres of the Pittsburg vein of coal located near Belle Vernon at Washington Tuesday, the deal being closed by Mr. Wilkey and his attorney, W. J. Sturgis. The property comprises what is known as the Morgan and Beazell tracts and includes 100 acres of surface. The consideration was $52,000.

Mr. Wilkey will develop the coal, beginning operations about April 1, the necessary plant will be installed in the meantime. The coal is especially valuable for by-product purposes. A railroad siding has already been built to the coal.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 25, 1918:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	$2.40
Buffalo	2.50
Canton	2.00
Chicago	2.30
Cleveland	2.20
Columbus	2.30
Detroit	2.30
E. St. Louis	2.60
Erie	2.20
Harrisburg	2.30
Joliet	2.10
Louisville	2.30
Milwaukee	2.80
New York	3.30
Philadelphia	2.80
Pittsburg	1.20
Port Henry, N. Y.	3.60
Pottstown	2.70
Reading	2.60
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	3.30
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	3.90
South Bethlehem	2.80
Swedeland, Pa.	2.80
Toledo, O.	2.60
Wheeling	1.80
Valley Points	1.80
For Export:	
From Connellsville District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	$2.40
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	2.40
From Latrobe District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	2.20
Baltimore (F. O. B vessels)	2.20

PRODUCTION OF STEEL IS DROPPING STEADILY; NOW ABOUT 65 PER CENT

Prices Are Firmly Maintained All Along the Line; Revival in Demand Expected in Early Spring.

Special to The Weekly Courier

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and metal trades tomorrow as follows:

December made the noteworthy showing of a greater rate of steel ingot production than that of November, the November rate having been 43,000,000 gross tons a year while the December rate was 43,750,000 tons. The record is held by last September, with a 46,800,000-ton rate. Capacity at present is about 49,000,000 tons.

Operating conditions beginning with Christmas week have not been in line with the showing made by December as a whole, there being a continued decrease, until the steel mill operating rate this week is not above 65 per cent at the outside. The ingot rate is perhaps 30,000,000 tons a year.

Prices for finished steel products are firmly maintained all along the line. Producers have no incentive to cut, as there is more actual business to be obtained by maintaining prices and securing shipping orders against old contracts than by cutting prices to secure strictly new business.

Shell steel in the form of billets and rounds, made for British account, is being offered at about two-thirds the recognized quotation for soft steel billets as recently reduced $4 a ton from the government level. The United States government is holding back its steel awaiting a market with more absorbing power irrespective of absolute prices. Less than one-third of the Canadian government's 300,000 tons of heavy melting steel scrap was sold at the $24 price when the price became no longer obtainable, and heavy melting steel is now salable if at all at not more than $17 or $18 a ton, against the former government price of $29 plus 3½ per cent commission.

There is a considerable volume of export demand but with ocean freight $60 from the United States and $12 to $13 from Great Britain to various important markets not much business can be done.

A mild revival in steel demand is expected in early spring, but the general resumption of activity is too far off to be the subject of much speculation.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS

For Discharge of Mine Officials and Workers from the Army.

New instructions governing the favorable consideration of applications for discharge from the army of men who formerly had official connection with coal mines, including superintendents, managers, foremen and purchasing agents, have been sent to camp and unit commanders by the War Department. Men of this kind whose application for discharge have been refused since the armistice, should present their applications again.

The aim of the new instructions is to enable essential industries to effect the return of executives, and other men with an official connection, as soon as possible.

New Cars Built in November.

A total of 735 cars were constructed for the Railroad Administration during November. Of the 728 freight cars built in railroad shops, 133 were of the hopper type, 59 gondolas, 14 coke rack and 401 box cars.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING JAN. 11, 1919.				WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1919.			
DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	19,362	13,527	6,075	141,460	19,362	13,527	6,075	130,440
Lower Connellsville	17,459	12,770	4,689	129,900	17,459	12,727	4,732	123,540
Totals	37,061	26,297	10,764	271,360	37,061	26,254	10,807	253,980
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	16,926	11,402	5,524	120,460	16,926	11,402	5,524	109,760
Lower Connellsville	5,826	2,781	3,042	29,020	5,826	2,801	3,025	27,016
Totals	22,752	14,183	8,566	150,020	22,752	14,203	8,549	136,776
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	2,676	2,125	551	21,000	2,676	2,125	551	20,680
Lower Connellsville	11,633	9,986	1,647	100,286	11,633	9,926	1,707	96,524
Totals	14,309	12,111	2,198	121,346	14,309	12,051	2,258	117,204
SUMMARY								
Coke, reduced to Coal Basis				407,049				380,970
Raw Coal shipped				170,915				173,568
Aggregate Production, Coal Basis				577,964				554,538

MINE WORKERS GIVE NOTICE THERE WILL BE NO WAGE CUT

Official Organ Declares an Attempt To Do So Will Be Opposed.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Cannot be Met Without Maintaining a High Standard of Wages, It is Claimed; Must be Reconstruction Along Other Lines, in the Broader Sense.

The current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, says that, "positive, definite notice has been served by American labor that there will be no reduction of wages."

In discussing, "Why Should Employers Think of Slowing Down Business and Reducing Wages in This Present Period of Reconstruction?" the statement is made that, "Any attempt to lower the wage standards will be opposed in the most vigorous manner. This was made clear by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his answer to W. H. Barr, head of the American Founders' Association, and by Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers, in his recent public statement on the subject. President Hayes is the head of the largest labor organization in the world, and his words are the words of this body.

"However, even though some of the employers have expressed the view that lower wages are coming, it is not believed that their attitude is the real attitude of a majority of the employers of the country. Possibly most of the employers would be glad, indeed, if they could bring about a situation that would enable them to reduce the wages of their employes, but it is believed that they have not yet found a way to do this. As a general thing at this present moment employers are not exactly clear as to where they stand, and it is not at all likely that they will undertake any general or concerted effort to better down the wages and lower the living conditions of their employes. These employers want business. Owners and managers of factories, mills and mines and the heads of industries in this country prefer to keep their plants in operation, but they can not do this without labor to operate them and to do the work.

"This is a very fine time for employers to refrain from making any attack on the wages of employes in this country. Rather it is a time when they should be thinking of raising wages to a higher level, so that their employes may be able to meet the tremendously high cost of living. Employers know that the present level of wages is not high enough to do this. The cost of living at this time is unprecedented in the history of America. It is wholly impossible for the laboring man to stretch his wages out sufficiently to cover the cost of keeping his family properly. He can not and will not stand for any reduction. Instead, he is going to insist that the wage standard be raised to a more equitable level.

"Some employers throughout the country do not seem to realize the true situation in regard to labor at this time, but it is believed that this class of employers is in the minority. Most of the employers are men with a breadth of business vision, and this class does not appear to be seriously inclined to undertake any movement for antagonizing labor in needless fashion, thus creating a condition that labor would oppose to the bitter end.

"'Reconstruction' does not mean alone the reconstruction of buildings and property. In these reconstruction days there must be reconstruction also along other lines. It should mean reconstruction of the relations of employer and employe; reconstruction of living conditions; reconstruction of opportunities; reconstruction of ambitions, hopes and purposes; reconstruction of that man-to-man feeling without which mankind can not progress. It should be reconstruction in its broader, not its narrower sense."

BY-PRODUCT OUTPUT REDUCED BY REPAIRS TO THE OVEN PLANTS

Drop to 548,600 Tons, or 84.6 Per Cent of Capacity During the Week Ended January 4.

Necessary repairs to by-product plants during the week of January 4, says the report of the United States Geological Survey, caused production of by-product coke to decrease approximately 11,709 net tons compared with the week ended December 28. The current week's production, however, was far in excess of the production during the corresponding week in 1918, the increase amounting to approximately 162,000 net tons, or 42 per cent.

The plants of the country were operated at 84.6 per cent of their full time during the week ended January 4, producing 548,615 tons, or 100,000 tons less than full capacity. Out of total losses of 15.5 per cent, 9.4 per cent was attributed to repairs to plants, 3.2 per cent to lack of market and 2.5 to other causes. During the week of January 4, 1918, the by-product ovens of the country were operated at 80.4 per cent of their full time, and were limited in their operation at that time mainly by lack of by-product coal of which today there is practically no shortage.

Considerable fluctuation in operating conditions occurred during the week in Alabama and Maryland.

The production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended January 4 is estimated at 436,000 net tons as compared with 440,000 net tons during Christmas week. The current week's production while an increase over the week preceding, fell 72,000 net tons, or approximately 13 per cent, below production of the corresponding week of last year.

VIGOROUS COMPLAINT

Against the P. R. R. For Commandeering Metallurgical Grade Coal.

The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad company is demanding and receiving from the mines on its lines east of Pittsburg 1,152 cars of coal a week, which is commandeered by the Pittsburg Fuel Administration officials and turned over to it, is causing complaint from operators, by-product concerns, mills and manufacturers.

The coal commandeered by the railroad is of the metallurgical grade, used for coke, byproducts and manufacturing purposes generally. Little of this coal is of the steam variety, and the operators say that it should not be used for steam-making purposes by the railroad when it is so badly needed for metallurgical consumption.

The Fuel Administrator at Pittsburg has stated that the operators are right in their complaint, and that the Pennsylvania railroad has positively refused to accept coal for its engines from any source except the mines on its lines. This means that it will not accept coal from the Pennsylvania Lines West.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad," says the Fuel Administrator, "will not pay a freight rate of 65c a ton. For this reason I am furnishing the company 1,152 cars of coal a week directly from the mines along its road, much of it coming from the mines on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston division. It is the order of the Federal Fuel Administration, and all I can do is to obey. In my opinion it is neither right nor fair to the operators or the coke and byproduct concerns who badly need this grade of coal. But I am powerless."

TIME RESTRICTIONS

On Coal and Coke Contracts Are Permanently Removed.

An order has been issued by the Fuel Administration removing the limitations placed upon contracts made by coal and coke operators.

This is affected by a cancellation of the order of December 25, 1917, as amended by the order of July 26, 1918, which prohibited the making of contracts for more than one year without first having received the approval of the Fuel Administration.

SLIGO COMPANY IS TO SPEND $60,000 MORE AT ITS PLANT

Employment of 500 to 600 Men By April 1 is Under Contemplation.

PLAN COMPREHENSIVE ONE

In Carrying Out Its Details Management Calls For the Loyal and the United Support of Men; Cooperation Keynote of Meeting in Moose Hall.

Following up its announced intention of making the Sligo steel mill a real asset to Connellsville the Sligo Iron & Steel company last week appropriated an additional $60,000 for improvements, making $80,000 set aside for that purpose since the plant was taken over a few months ago, according to announcement made Saturday night by General Superintendent William P. Mullane at a meeting and smoker of Sligo lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers in Moose hall. The initial $20,000 has been expended. The remainder will be available as it is needed on improvements that are to be started at once, chief among which are the erection of a shipping building and the installation therein of the most modern devices for loading the finished product onto cars.

By April, said Mr. Mullane, the company plans to have on its payroll between 500 and 600 men and soon it will be paying out $100,000 monthly to the workers. At present the payroll amounts to $40,000. The company is preparing to increase its monthly output to 500,000 tons just as soon as conditions warrant, the superintendent added.

The above and other facts of vital interest to the employes and the city were set forth by Mr. Mullane in what was an unusual meeting in labor annals here, especially as related to Sligo, the record of which in past years has not been good, as pertains to cooperation between employer and employed. Mayor John Duggan, Factory Inspector James S. Darr, D. T. Hirleman, representative of the United States Employment Service, and James Brady of the trades council were also speakers. E. P. Cush of Sligo lodge presided, and also contributed to the entertainment program of the evening by readings and songs.

Cooperation was the keynote of every talk that was delivered. Superintendent Mullane demanded it of the men, promising the fullest cooperation in every way on the part of the company. The other speakers, without exception, urged the intensive cultivation of the same spirit. A new era has dawned, it was agreed, not only for Sligo and the Sligo workers but for capital and labor everywhere—an era that will, it was predicted, lead to industrial peace.

Without doubt, gauged by the applause they received, the most interesting remarks came from Superintendent Mullane. First the superintendent very flatly and pointedly told the men they were not doing their full duty for the company and themselves in that they are not turning out the product they should. If it is possible for them to double their incomes and at the same time boost the welfare of the company, he strongly insisted that they do it. Very frankly, Mr. Mullane told the men that in signing the scale of the amalgamated association recently the company was not acting out of charity, but that in so doing it confidently expected to receive greater cooperation on the part of the employes. Declaring that it is the intention of the company to deal honestly with the men Mr. Mullane made it emphatic that in return the company will demand honest treatment and that if there be any among the working body who are not willing to be on the square there can be no other way than to weed them out, for the benefit of all.

"We're willing to go the limit in the expenditure of money to put the plant in first class condition. We will do all we can. In return we need and

(Continued on Page Two.)

Production and Output

REGION MAKES FURTHER GAIN IN THE PRODUCTION OF COKE

But Output of Coal Drops Behind the Recent Weekly Average.

BY-PRODUCT DEMAND OFF

Practically No Call for Steam Coal; Furnace Coke Being Absorbed as Fast as Produced; Continued but Slow Increase in Output Expected.

Further progress was made last week by the coke region in getting back to the pre-holiday rate of production. The gain was not quite so substantial as that made during the week ending January 4, but it was even better than had been expected, regard being had for the slowing down incident to the celebration of Greek Christmas.

Last week the coke tonnage was 271,366, a gain of 17,386 tons, as compared with a gain of 21,790 during the week of January 4, showing that the interruption to regular operation from observance of the week's festival was comparatively slight, remembering that during the week ending December 28 the loss in production was 56,315 tons.

Coal production has shown a pronounced tendency in the other direction, the gain of 45,853 tons during the week of January 4 having been transformed into a loss of 2,653 tons last week. Aggregate tonnage of the region continues to gain, however, due to the increase in coke. Reduced to its coal equivalent last week's coke production represents 407,049 tons. Adding the 170,915 tons of raw coal shipped the contribution of the region to the country's fuel supply is shown to have been 577,964 tons, or 23,426 tons more than during the preceding week.

While existing coke contracts absorb coke as fast as it is produced, and there is an absence of inquiry for the furnace grade, a pronounced decline has taken place in the demand for coal. For steaming purposes the demand may be said to have practically ceased, while producers find by-product operators more and more disposed to reduce their requisitions. In consequence by-product coal movement, for the first time for more than a year past, has been adversely affected by the absence of demand. Until this condition developed coal output was limited only by the capacity of the mine working forces and the ability of the railroads to transport it.

Almost every factor favors a continued increase in the production of coke, which it may be reasonably expected will continue unless a period of severe winter weather intervenes or the demand should slacken. This is not looked for so long as the present rate of pig iron production is maintained, while the early spring is looked forward to as the time when a revival will take place in steel demand with its resultant reflex in a larger coke demand.

With the exception of a temporary shortage in motive power, which interfered somewhat with car supply at plants served from West Brownsville Junction last week, no complaint is heard of transportation service.

Estimated coke tonnage for the week ending Saturday, January 11, was 271,366 tons, furnished by the districts as follows: Connellsville, 141,460, an increase of 11,020 tons; Lower Connellsville, 129,906 tons, an increase of 6,366 tons, or a total increase of 17,386 tons. By interests the production was: Merchant, 121,346 tons, an increase of 4,042 tons; furnace, 150,020, an increase of 13,344 tons.

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The gain in coke production, which began the first week of the year, was continued last week but not at quite the same rate. The observance of Greek Christmas had the expected effect of slowing down production in proportion to the number of celebrants participating, but that the increase for the week was 17,386 tons compared with the increase of 21,790 tons during the week of January 4 shows that better results were achieved than had been expected.

While coke output kept up an upward trend, to a total of 271,366 tons, coal failed even to hold its own, the 170,915 tons shipped being a decrease of 2,653 tons from the week preceding. This was the direct consequence of a marked decline, or almost no demand, for steam coal and a curtailment in the requisitions from by-product oven operators. Furnace coke is being absorbed by contracts as fast as produced, but there is an absence of inquiry, traceable to the fact that furnacemen are disposed to slow down until the pig iron market becomes more active. A steel revival is expected in the early spring with its usual resultant effect upon coke.

The position of the market is phenomenally strong. Prices remain unchanged; there are practically no offerings of furnace coke and only very limited offerings of foundry. The only weakening is in screenings which are being offered and sold at a discount from the fixed limits of price.

IMPROVEMENT WAS SHOWN IN OUTPUT OF COAL WEEK JAN. 4

Gain Was 1,954,000 Tons, or About 30 Per Cent Over the Production of the Preceding Week.

The report of the United States Geological Survey, compiled by C. E. Lesher, shows that considerable improvement occurred during the week ended January 4 in the production of bituminous coal, the output being estimated at an increase of 1,954,000 net tons, approximately 30 per cent above the production during the week preceding. Estimates place production during the current week at 8,114,000 net tons and while in excess of the production during the week ended December 28, which amounted to 6,460,000 net tons, fell below production of the week ended January 4, 1918 by 1,020,000 net tons, or 11 per cent. The daily average during the current week, based on five day operation of the mines, is estimated at 1,402,000 net tons, 1,500,000 net tons behind the daily average of the coal year to date and approximately 350,000 net tons behind the similar period ending January 5, 1918.

Total production this coal year to date, estimated at 456,243,000 net tons, exceeds that of last year by 34,218,000 net tons or 8.1 per cent.

Anthracite production during the week of January 4 improved to the extent of 100,000 net tons over the week preceding and is estimated at 1,389,000 net tons, as against 1,317,000 net tons during the corresponding week of 1918.

The total production for the period April 1, 1918, to January 4, 1919, is estimated at 75,219,000 net tons and falls below production of 1917-18 coal year through January 4 by approximately 1,500,000 net tons.

REEDUCATION

Of a Blinded Miner Provided For in Order of Compensation Board.

For the first time the Pennsylvania State Workmen's Compensation Board has made a commutation of an award of compensation to an injured man so that he could be reeducated. An order recently issued provides that $300 shall be paid by the Buck Ridge Coal Mining company of Shamokin, to Ben Tomashefski, of Renshaw, Northumberland county, one of its miners who lost his sight when cutting coal, it being supposed that his pick struck an unexploded charge of powder and that the explosion blinded him.

The order says that the employer and the insurance carrier have joined in the petition for commutation of a sufficient amount to provide that the man may go to an institution for the blind for some education in order to acquire a new occupation and that the plan for reeducation has been approved. The $300 will be taken off the weekly payments made during the course of the year to the miner, and the order requires the insurance carrier to see that the claimant is placed in a proper home.

UNUSUAL AWARD

Made in Case of Man Losing Use of His Right Arm.

The Pennsylvania State Compensation Board has awarded compensation in an unusual case. An employe fell while working in the plant and injured his right arm.

He was a right-handed man and when he returned to work was able to earn the same or higher wages by the use of his left hand, the right being of little or no aid in performance of duties. The board holds that he has in fact lost use of his right hand.

NOW $136,000,000

Addition of $60,000,000 Made to First Estimate of Railroad Deficit.

A deficit of $136,000,000 has been reported by Director General of Railroads McAdoo in a revised estimate sent to the Senate. This is an addition of $60,000,000 to the original estimate which showed that railroad earnings under Federal control for the calendar year of 1918 would fall short by $136,000,000.

He attributes the difference between actual November figures and the estimate for the month as wholly due to reduction in operating revenues and to wage increases, including back pay. The falling off of business for November amounted to $6,000,000. The increase in expense is estimated at $22,000,000. Though the returns for the month of November are not complete, they indicate the operating income for the month will be less by about $28,000,000.

Preston Coal Company.

The North Preston Coal company held its election in their rooms in the First National bank yesterday when the following directors were elected: Ben A. Wirtner, F. P. Rush, J. T. Strickler, M. L. Hasness and E. L. Stoner. The officers elected were Ben A. Wirtner, president; F. P. Rush, vice president; M. L. Hasness, treasurer, and E. L. Stoner, secretary.

Want More Mine Inspectors.

The coal operators of West Virginia have started a movement for the enlargement of the bureau of mines and the appointment of more inspectors.

THE PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON WAS UNDER CAPACITY IN 1918

Estimated at 38,000,000 Gross Tons, or a Shortage of 6,100,000 Tons.

THE "RULE OF DOUBLING"

Showed Slight Breakdown in 1918's Production; Coke Supply and Quality and Labor Conditions Held to Have Prevented Exceptional Record.

The American Metal Market estimates the production of pig iron in 1918 at 38,900,000 tons, which was far below the capacity, given normal operating conditions, for it will be seen that in 1916, the record year, 600,000 tons more iron was made, and yet there have been new furnaces completed with such capacity that if the old furnaces could again do what they did in 1916 all the furnaces would have been able to make 43,000,000 tons or more in 1918.

Production at 10-year periods, in gross tons, has been as follows:

1826	160,000
1845	300,000
1846	655,000
1856	775,000
1875	1,356,000
1885	3,432,000
1895	7,606,000
1905	14,366,000
1915	25,771,000
Year 1916	29,434,797
Year 1917	38,647,397
Year 1918	38,900,000

The oft-cited "rule of doubling" in pig iron production works out fairly well when the figures are brought together in the particular 10-year averages used above. The latest period named shows a little bit of a breakdown in the rule, which may immediately provoke discussion whether this divergence should proceed farther in the present 10-year period, or should be made up by a sharper increase than a doubling, over the 26,000,000-ton rate shown for the ten years ended by 1918.

The present capacity of the blast furnaces, on a fair commercial basis, is about 45,000,000 tons a year. This is by no means a sum of the rated capacities of individual furnaces, such a summation always proving excessive, but is a figure arrived at by taking actual productive performance in 1916 and adding a conservative allowance for the new furnaces. It cannot be argued that the 45,000,00-ton estimate is excessive because production in 1917 and 1918 fell below that of 1916, as shown above. The year 1916 was not a year of exceptionally good performance. It was, in fact, a trifle below what might be expected. The case was rather that operating conditions in 1917 and 1918 were exceptionally poor. There was a shortage of scrap of suitable quality for use in blast furnaces, but the statistics show that in 1916 the furnaces did not consume an unusual proportion of such scrap.

Labor conditions were poor in the last two years, but they were not exceptionally good in 1916. The men did not work harder in that year than they do in normal years. As to coke, the supply was insufficient and the quality poor in 1917 and 1918, but there was some shortage of coke in 1916 and the quality on an average was not altogether as good as is expected for the future, with more than half the coke to be made by the by-product process from carefully selected descriptions of coal.

Seven new blast furnaces are in course of erection or are definitely projected. Only six of them would add more than a million tons to the capacity. Before there is demand for capacity operations in the iron industry, whenever that may come, there will probably be a 46,000,000-ton capacity to reckon with, or 7,000,000 tons a year more than the amount we made while we were at war, supplying a wide variety of demand, including civilian demand was, after all, from those who were helping, each in his own way, to win the war.

CREDITORS' COMMITTEE

Makes Answer to Suit For Dissolution of That Body.

In answer to legal action begun with a view of dissolving the Thompson creditors' committee, the members of that committee declare that the administration of the J. V. Thompson estate is within control of the court and that Thompson cannot prevent or permit the trustees in bankruptcy from acting within their province, as was alleged by executors in estates in which Thompson deals figured.

Relative to the charge made that Mr. Thompson dominates the actions of the trustees in bankruptcy, it is set forth that the defendants "particularly deny the insinuation that Thompson controls the trustees, the creditors' committee, its secretary or its attorney.

BIG STEEL ADVANCE

Forty Dollar Pig Iron Predicted By L. Leonard Repogle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—J. Leonard Repogle declared today he believes a buying movement in pig iron and semi-finished steel will develop within 60 or 90 days that will result in $40 pig iron and $75 steel staples during the year. Pig iron is now $31.50 and staple steel materials $60 a ton.

Mr. Repogle is the man who, from his headquarters at Washington during the war, controlled the entire steel and pig iron industry of the nation.

Mr. Repogle believes fully 4,000,000 tons of pig iron, 10 per cent of our capacity, will be required within the next year to fill foreign demands.

A Municipal Coke Plant.

A special report has been made to the city council, Buffalo, by an investigating committee, recommending the establishment of a coke works for municipal operation.

SLIGO COMPANY IS TO SPEND $60,000 MORE AT ITS PLANT

Continued from Page One.

must have the cooperation of the men," the superintendent said.

Of the $60,000 appropriated last week Superintendent Mullane said it is the intention among other things to make use of a part to erect a shipping building 200x70 feet at the finishing end of the plant, the building to be equipped with monorail cranes, and every modern device for expediting the handling of the product of the plant ready for loading onto cars for shipment. Mechanical shears and other appurtenances of a modern steel plant are to be installed.

Referring to the scarcity of boarding places for employes Superintendent Mullane told the men it is the intention of the company to erect boarding houses so that full operation of the plant when the present slight depression is over will not be handicapped by inability to take care of the hundreds of men that will be needed.

In this connection Mr. Mullane expressed the belief that while the company is doing and will do all in its power in the providing of housing, the city should not be a slacker in this regard. The steel empany, he said, has not asked anything of the city to this time. It should wake up to the fact, he declared, that the distribution of $100,000 monthly in pays will be a big thing for the business interests. Since coming here Mr. Mullane learned that the city has no chamber of commerce. "I would have looked it up had there been one," he said.

Within a short time the company will, Mr. Mullane said, enter upon a comprehensive plan of welfare work among the men. This will include the opening of rest rooms and the installation of shower baths and other conveniences. It is also the intention, he said, to have monthly meetings of "employes of the Sligo Iron & Steel company," not only meetings of the workers' body as a union. "We want to get the men imbued with the Sligo spirit," he said. To this end the attendance of every employe at these gatherings will be expected. There will be short welfare talks, music and lunch on each occasion, together with other features of interest.

Along with his other pointed remarks the superintendent issued a warning against insobriety. In this he was backed up by others who spoke.

Mayor Duggan, the first speaker, urged the spreading of a propaganda based on the Ten Commandments, reduced to the proposition of "Love God above all thing and thy neighbor as thyself." This, he said, will prevent labor wars.

Superintendent Mullane was the second speaker and following him James Brady, representing the railway clerks who are affiliated with the trades council, spoke of the changes that are coming about in the attitude between capital and labor. He and other speakers cited attention to the fact that a few years ago such a thing as fraternizing of the superintendent of a plant like Sligo with a body of union men would have been looked upon as something not to be even considered.

As emphasizing the changing conditions Inspector Darr referred to the efforts of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company in years gone by to prevent the assembling of the engineers' organization of which he was a member. Then, instead of seeking the cooperation of the union, the company, others also, stationed detectives to watch the men and in other ways endeavored to hamper them, he said. Touching on the installation of safety devices in industrial plants Mr. Darr declared that greater coöperation is being secured from the employers in the matter of installation than of the employes after they are installed. Mr. Darr also suggested that at the next meeting the union extended an invitation to the merchants to attend and attempt to arrive at a better understanding between the two bodies.

A plea for cooperation in the matter of placing men and filling requisitions for labor made up the talk of Mr. Hirlaman, the employment representative.

Thomas Evans, the only member here of the old Sligo lodge, made a few remarks. He has been a member of the amalgamated association since 1885.

An orchestra played during the evening. After the speaking lunch was served by a committee in the lodge.

WEEKLY REPORTS

No Longer Required from Consumers and Dealers in Coal.

Announcement has been made by the Fuel Administration that weekly coal supply reports will not be required from industrial consumers and dealers after February 1. Over 60,000 of these reports have been received weekly by the statistical bureau of the Administration since last June; the tabulated results have been utilized in distributing fuel.

"The individual reports have been treated confidently by the state fuel administrators and by the Washington headquarters, and have been of great value in the problems of coal distribution during the past year, and will be invaluable as records for future use," says a statement of the Fuel Administration.

BY-PRODUCT AND GAS COKE

Prices Are Made to Conform to the Lowest for Stove Anthracite.

An order of the Fuel Administration became effective January 1 which provides that, where anthracite coal is available, the prices to dealers in by-product coke for distribution by them in less than car load lots or for household purposes, shall not exceed the established maximum price of gas coke sold under the same conditions.

Another order, effective the same date, fixes the price of gas house coke at the lowest price per net ton for stove anthracite at the mines, plus the freight to the point where the coke is delivered.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 11, 1919.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
132	132	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
30	30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40	....	Ellen No. 1	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
50	50	Ellen No. 2	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey	New York
110	74	Fort Hill	W J. Rainey	New York
10	.....	Franklin	Summit-Cville Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	101	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	77	Grace	W. J. Rainey	New York
8	8	Helen	Samuel I. Lohr	Youngwood
145	145	Humphrey	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
42	.....	Jimtown	Shannon Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	..	Magee	Magee Coke Co.	Uniontown
270	260	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey	New York
310	210	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownfield-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
33	33	Nellie	Brown & Cochran	Dawson
50	...	Painter	Newcomer Coke Co.	Uniontown
110	90	Paul	W. J Rainey	New York
550	400	Revere	W. J. Rainey	New York
36	....	Shirey	South Fayette C & C. Co.	Uniontown
40	40	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
57	43	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
2,676	2,125			
			FURNACE OVENS.	
260	180	Adelaide	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
256	..	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	121	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	250	Bitner	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	163	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	143	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	.	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	372	Continental 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
328	328	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	..	Continental 3	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
129	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
323	312	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	150	Dorothy	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
272	161	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No 2	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	350	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
355	322	Hostetter	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	230	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
306	306	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
499	420	Leisenring 1	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	386	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	327	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
304	221	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
227	...	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	347	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
509	307	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	370	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
195	147	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
166	130	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
328	262	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
480	354	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	292	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
442	331	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
448	....	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	320	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
150	130	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	150	Southwest 3	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
561	548	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
110	110	Semet-Solvay	Dunbar Furnace Co.	Dunbar
80	63	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co	Uniontown
464	380	Trotter	H C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	165	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	...	Valley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
96	....	White	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
352	352	Whitney	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	170	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
200	140	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
246	220	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
16,926	11,402			

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OLD MEADOW MILL AT SCOTTDALE TO RESUME ON JAN. 20

Big Sheet Steel Plant Has Been Idle for Nearly a Year.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 15—Further good news for Scottdale came Thursday in the announcement at the offices of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company that the Old Meadow plant, idle for a year or more, will resume operations on January 20, giving employment to 450 men. With resumption at Old Meadow both plants of the corporation here will be running full. The No. 1 plant has been operating steadily, save for a short period during the last year due to inability to secure materials because of war restrictions.

So long has Old Meadow been closed that the majority of the employes have located in other sheet mill towns, chiefly Youngstown and Cleveland, Ohio, and Hamilton, Can., while others have engaged in new lines of work. An effort is being made to recruit a sufficient force to start the plant.

Scarcity of homes has been a handicap to getting workmen. One result of the inability to rent homes has been a boom in the real estate market. E. F. DeWitt, real estate agent, is quoted as saying that December was the busiest month for that time of the year in his experience in the town in the matter of sales. When people find they cannot rent they buy, letting the tenant do the best he can to get another location.

Wanted.

WANTED—TEN PIT CAR REPAIRmen and two blacksmiths. Write "J. C," care Courier. 15jan1t-w

NOTED INVENTOR DIES

Walter Victor Turner Produced Many Devices Used on Railways.

Walter Victor Turner, manager of engineering, Westinghouse Airbrake company, and considered to be one of the foremost pneumatic engineers in the world died Wednesday in the Columbia hospital, Pittsburg following a general breakdown in health. He had more than 400 patented inventions in use on various railroads and industrial plants.

One of these inventions, the "K" triple valve, is said to be valued at $28,000,000. His inventions have had a great bearing in speeding up railroad travel, while accidents were largely decreased as a result of use of his safety devices.

Overwork Fatal.

After loading 22 cars of coal on Tuesday without any assistance, Felix Wiezkais, a miner of Windber, died Tuesday night of heart trouble, brought on by his strenuous day's work.

Boyts, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1919.

COKE DEVELOPMENTS IN 1918.

There are several anomalies and some very significant facts presented by The Weekly Courier's review of the coke trade of the Connellsville region for the year 1918.

That the gross revenue derived from the output was $6,700,000 greater than in 1917, when the tonnage was larger by 1,667,000, would be paradoxical were it not known that much of the coke made and delivered in 1918 was sold in 1917, when the market price was ranging from $8.00 to $9.00 for furnace coke, and before the price was fixed at $6.00 by executive order. In consequence those consumers who had covered their requirements for 1918 paid more than the government price for coke consumed during that year than they had paid during the three months immediately preceding. This singular condition had the effect of increasing the average realized price of 1918's output to $7.25, or $1.00 per ton more than during 1917 when the market price was much higher but the bulk of the year's deliveries were at the comparatively low prices established by the contracts made in 1916.

Another somewhat unexpected revelation of 1918's statistics was that the aggregate fuel tonnage, when the coke was reduced to its coal equivalent, was practically the same as in the preceding year, notwithstanding the coke production was 1,667,000 tons less. It was well known throughout the year than the weekly output of coke was constantly under that of the average of 1917, and it was a foregone conclusion that the year's total would show a marked decline from that of 1917. It was not so generally known, however, that the shipments of raw coal, destined largely for the by-product coke plants, were gaining to such an extent that the loss in coke was being compensated by the increase in coal.

This is one of the significant developments of the year, indicating, as it does, the steady progress in the transformation of the Connellsville region from a coke manufacturing to a coal producing center. The impetus given to the by-product industry by the war resulted in so material an addition to the number and productive capacity of the by-product ovens that for the year as a whole the output of the latter represented 45 per cent of the total coke production in the United States. Beginning in October by-product production exceeded that of the beehive ovens which fact makes correct and apt the observation of the United States Geological Survey that, "the year 1918 should definitely and finally record the passing of the supremacy from the beehive to the by-product ovens."

It is idle to speculate upon what would have happened had the Connellsville region been free of the many and extraordinary handicaps to its operation during 1918. Possibly the only concrete result of the absence of those restrictions would have been a larger output, which might have prevented to some degree the vigorous activity in by-product oven building, thereby deferring the time when the beehive ovens would cease to be depended upon for the production of more than 50 per cent of the coke used in the industries.

That such a period has already arrived will cause no alarm in the Connellsville region, its coming having been long anticipated but hastened by the war. Connellsville coke will be in demand, but in gradually lessened quantity, so long as facilities exist for its production, while the region's incomparable coal will be as necessary in the production of standard by-product coke as it has previously been necessary in the manufacture of "the standard metallurgical fuel of the world."

"MUST BE NO SAGGING BACK."

The last message of Colonel Roosevelt to the American people was characteristic of the man and expressive of his attitude upon Americanism, the promotion of which was the predominant purpose and the controlling ambition of his life. The message was delivered at the All-American benefit concert of the American Defense Society in New York just two days before the Colonel's death. Being unable to be present the message was read by a trustee of the society. It was as follows:

I cannot be with you, so all I can do is to wish you godspeed.

There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over. There are plenty of persons who have already made the assertion that they believe the American people have a short memory, and that they intend to revive all the foreign associations which most directly interfere with the complete Americanization of our people.

Our principle in this matter should be absolutely simple. In the first place we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here in good faith becomes an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with every one else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed or birthplace or origin.

But this is predicated upon the man's becoming in fact an American and nothing but an American. If he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separated from the rest of America, then he isn't doing his part as an American.

There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room but for one flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile.

We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house; and we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people.

As a nation we will profit little from the lessons of the war if we do not foster that spirit of unity among our citizens which found such magnificent, but not universal, expression in the answer to the call for service. That was Americanism as we have known it at its best, but it must be made still more completely to leaven our cosmopolitan citizenship if we would attain the highest ideals and aspirations and greatest usefulness in our national life.

TABOOING THE RED FLAG.

A great many people are doing a lot of loose thinking in this matter of the very proper decision of most authorities the country over in tabooing the red flag in parades and at meetings, says the Philadelphia Ledger. One does not need, perhaps, to quote the vigorous final words of Roosevelt to know that the use of the red flag is in no sense a privileged use and that it is either an open and insidious attack on government as well as on nationality. Most Americans ought to know that flaunting the red flag has nothing to do with freedom of speech, since it has been the American habit ever since Revolutionary days to assemble peaceably, under the national emblem, however, and publicly discuss all questions of social and industrial grievance and governmental relationships and changes.

This is a privilege, not a right, which has never been denied the people, even aliens among us, save in times of war. But this very free privilege should be exercised as it always has been, even to the extent of radical differences over existing institutions, under the very protection of the national emblem, and it needs no emblem of a denationalized cult to give such discussions any wider latitude or any freer use of the unrestrained tongue. The very extremists, especially among the unnaturalized aliens, who sometimes seem to find it difficult to understand just why they can do pretty much as they please in this haven of refuge, know all this, and their mischievous persistence in desiring to flaunt an anti-national emblem is not because they do not have free speech, but because they visibly wish to express their desire for their overthrow of all that the national flag stands for by insisting on the forbidden banner.

Those who would give them this last privilege, therefore, in addition to a freedom of speech which amounts to license, are not unlike the fat-witted parents who let the pampered infant, that has gotten everything else, play with the open razor. No; the fact is, denying public gatherings the use of the red flag deprives no one freedom of speech or freedom of belief, but does compel a recognition that in America freedom of speech and freedom of belief of any one cannot be allowed to infringe on the rights of others, or on the collective rights of all to orderly government and a stable society.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT IN 1919.

Three hundred million dollars is such a huge sum of money that when we read that it will probably be expended in road building and road improvement this year we get an impression of great progress soon to be realized in an essential work, says the Pittsburg Gazette Times. But a little figuring discloses that if the expectations of the Bureau of Public Roads and Rural Engineering are fulfilled not much will have been done toward giving this great country the system of improved highways which it must have. At an average cost of $20,000 a mile, the $300,000,000 would provide not more than 15,000 miles of good roads. And Pennsylvania alone has over 10,000 miles that it is hoped to eventually make genuinely serviceable. Nevertheless, spread over the United States, 15,000 miles of good highways constructed this year would prove of great value. It would be a stimulative force, and that is needed as much as the roads themselves.

Strangely dull are the imaginations of millions of people. They can be moved only by demonstrations; some of them deny even that which they are given to see. But experience has proved that a few miles of improved road in a county has the effect of creating a demand for more. And with conviction that up-to-date highways are good things comes public willingness to furnish the money to pay for them. Public sentiment for good roads has been created and the building of them is a mere matter of detail. A few years ago indifference to the subject was almost general. Now the Washington bureau mentioned above finds an almost universal demand in this country for good roads.

Most of the states have road-building programs for this year that will call for the expenditure of many millions of dollars. The work will give employment to millions of men, for the labor benefits will not be confined to those who are directly engaged in construction work. The materials that go into the roadbeds, the machinery that is used, the fuel that is consumed all must be considered in calculating the benefits that will be distributed through carrying out road-building programs. The more improved highways we have the more we shall have to build, so that good as the prospect is for this year we may conclude what is done in 1919 will be but the beginning of an enterprise that will be continued for years to come.

Soldiers who braved death to send money home were of the sort who could be depended upon to send the Huns to their long home.

AUGMENTING THE GAS SUPPLY.

If, as natural gas experts seem to agree, the increasing demand for and decreasing supply of this form of fuel will continue at the present or greater ratio, industrial users will soon be confronted with the necessity of discontinuing its use, the supply being wholly diverted to domestic consumers.

Every indication being that the supply cannot possibly be kept equal to the demand, the gas industry is giving more and more attention to providing a substitute for the natural article or some means of augmenting the diminishing supply. The development in the manufacture of gas, particularly in plants devoted to making by-product coke, having advanced so rapidly it is more and more coming to be believed that this agency will constitute the most efficient substitute for the gas well.

This method of fuel gas manufacture is no experiment, but transmission of the product over long distances and blending it with the natural product have yet to be worked out. At all of the new by-product coke plants operating in connection with blast furnaces the gas has long been successfully piped to points of consumption relatively short distances from the retorts. At the Clairton plant coke oven gas is being transported several miles from the producing ovens, but to date no plant is in operation from which gas is being carried anything like the distances traversed between the natural gas fields and the centers of distribution and use.

That it is entirely practicable, simply as an engineering problem, to pipe coke oven gas long distances is the opinion of many men who have given thought and study to the problem. At Fairmont a plant is now in process of erection the gas product of which is to be applied to reinforcing the natural supply and other projects of the same kind are understood to be in contemplation.

If, as appears to be no longer a question of doubt, manufactured fuel gas can be blended with the natural product and transported in the same manner and to as great distances as is now being done with the former alone, it would indicate great possibilities in the extension of the by-product coke industry and the location of such plants at the source of their raw material rather than at the place of consumption of one of their important products. The fact that the Connellsville region has had no near at hand consumer for by-product oven gas has been the principal reason why such plants have not been constructed at the mines instead of at the furnaces.

Now that there is reasonably assured prospect that a new era is dawning in the industry there is certainly a splendid opportunity for coal land owners of the Connellsville region to relieve themselves of the reproach that has long rested upon the manufacture of beehive coke because of the great economic waste of the process. With a coal, which is admittedly the richest in by-products, and everywhere regarded as the standard in the manufacture of by-product coke, the Connellsville region could not only retain its prestige as a coke producing center, but add to it by converting its wastes into another form of fuel for which there is an assured and steadily increasing demand in the industries and for domestic uses.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING NOT MILITARY SERVICE.

Some misapprehension exists in the public mind concerning universal military training because of the confusion of the term with the similar term, military service. These have been used so indiscriminately that they are generally accepted as being one and the same. There is very material and fundamental differences between them, however.

Universal military training is not universal military service. Under the plan that is contemplated the young men of the country are to be trained in the physical exercises which are a part of a soldier's daily duty; they are to be disciplined in self-control, care of their bodily health and personal cleanliness and regular habits. They are to be built up into a strong, virile manhood under the most expert methods ever employed for the development of the physical powers. They are to be trained so they can promptly and efficiently serve their country in the event of a crisis without having to undergo a further period of preparation. Except for the time spent in training, not one of the millions to be trained will ever see a day of actual army service.

Military service, on the other hand, requires the whole time and all the energy of men for a specific period. During that period soldiering is the man's occupation; under universal military training a man is in no sense a soldier except that he is given periodic instruction and drill, according to military system.

Under the militaristic plan, so strikingly demonstrated by Germany, young men are placed in actual army service for two or three years, the primary object not being to make military training a means of developing them physically, but to mould them into mere automatous soldiers, blindly obedient to the will of a war lord. The recent world war has shown that nothing could be more dangerous or undemocratic than this.

Until our training cantonments were established we knew little or nothing about military training as contrasted with militarism. We have put millions of our finest young men through these camps and we now know what the results are. Their experience has worked almost veritable miracles in developing men. Thousands entered these camps narrow-chested, stoop-shouldered, anemic, listless and with weak powers of endurance, to undergo so wondrous a change within a few months that their friends hardly knew them. They have become strong, rugged, alert, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, with muscles like whipcords. They are ready for any task requiring strength and long continued effort. Every boy has been benefited; every boy is better because of the wholesome discipline he has received, the habits of obedience and respect of authority and the rights of others he has learned. But most of all has he profited as a citizen in the fine spirit of Americanism that has been inculcated by his training.

That is what universal military training will do for other boys yet to attain the proper age. The future calls for men who shall be stronger and better fathers, stouter of heart and rugged in their manhood. The more we have of these the less need will there be for militarists of the type that has brought civilization so near to destruction.

THE WHIMS OF JOSEPHUS.

Secretary Daniels having greatly perturbed the Washington administration, and occasioned no little uneasiness among the peace delegates by the announcement of his imperialistic naval plans, it is interesting to note how his latest bungle is regarded by an authority which has spoken for the Administration upon most matters of national interest. Hence we quote the following from the Washington Post:

Congress and the people are again puzzled and disturbed by the course pursued by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in contradiction of the policy of President Wilson and the advice of the experts of the navy. Mr. Daniels' course can hardly be dignified as a "policy," as it is inconsistent and changeable, but from all that can be learned from his most recent utterances the Secretary of the Navy is embarking upon a course that unless overruled will bring embarrassment to the United States. With utter disregard of the effect his action may have upon the international situation, and with a sensationalism and boastfulness highly offensive to the navy, Mr. Daniels has outlined his personal ideas to Congress. If he were suffering from an acute attack of swelled head, Mr. Daniels could not have been more reckless than when he recently told Congress that he swept aside the advice of his experts and acted solely upon his own intelligence in planning for the extension of the navy.

If Mr. Daniels and his personal vanity were the only factors in the situation, they could be dismissed without comment. Every one knows that whenever Mr. Daniels leaves the navy alone it is efficient, and that whenever he intermeddles with its operations its inefficiency is measured according to the degree of that interference. At the beginning of the war Mr. Daniels attempted to set aside the necessary procedure for the efficient conduct of naval operations. The effect would have been disastrous. The navy as a whole was compelled to act as if there had been no Secretary; in other words, the trained officers of the navy necessarily conducted its operations. Whether President Wilson wisely put a stopper on Mr. Daniels' interference with efficiency, or whether Mr. Daniels was merely overwhelmed by the magnitude of events, does not matter. The fact remains that the United States navy was gloriously efficient during the war, in spite of the Secretary of the Navy.

Now, that stern necessity does not drive, Mr. Daniels becomes active again; and it not too much to say that every one of his recent utterances has been either mischievous or foolish, or a mixture of both. All patriotic citizens wish to see an increase of the navy, and they do not disagree with Mr. Daniels on this point. But no patriotic citizen wishes to hear any language at this time, or at any time, which is in its essence a manifestation of distrust of and latent enmity to one or more of the nations that have fought side by side with the United States against Germany. Yet Mr. Daniels is so lacking in discretion that he directs his utterances along those lines, at a time when President Wilson is straining every nerve to show the Allies that the United States sympathizes with them and is anxious to have them all adjust their interests to the common welfare and peace of the world. It is unnecessary to speak more plainly. Every American except Josephus Daniels can see the mischief that is caused by such remarks as he has made, not as the editor of a respectable newspaper in North Carolina, but as Secretary of the Navy.

Not content with embarrassing the President, Mr. Daniels goes out of his way to humiliate and repudiate the tried and experienced officers of the navy who have considered the whole subject of naval increase and reported a comprehensive and well-rounded plan. When the members of the Congress committee reminded Secretary Daniels that his absurd recommendations were at variance with the recommendations of his boards of experts, Mr. Daniels flippantly replied that he never permitted his experts to determine plans—that he preferred his own judgment. Inasmuch as he has demonstrated during his entire term that he combines an incurable ignorance with a stubborn belief in his own superwisdom, it may be imagined what harm might be done to the navy and the country if his suggestions were adopted. He sometimes sets forth sensible ideas, usually adapted or borrowed entirely from reports made by naval officers, who do not receive the credit. Those ideas are credited by the public to Mr. Daniels, who has thus acquired with some persons a reputation for sagacity which is far above his deserts.

It is unfortunate that the navy should be subjected to the whims of Josephus Daniels at this critical hour, when President Wilson is not here to put a check upon his Secretary of the Navy.

This is the same Josephus who, because of some petty personal grievances, sought to hamper the magnificent work of the Navy League as well as commit repeated blunders in the department in which he has been such a misfit. It is high time to retire him to the solitude of Scotland Neck.

"MARSE" HENRY AND "TEDDY"

Henry Watterson in New York Herald.

A cleaner man never lived. No dirty or doubtful dollar ever touched his palm. In this he resembled his uncle, his mother's brother, the Confederate admiral, who fitted out and sent the South's privateer cruisers to sea, handled millions of Confederate money in England and, with $500,000,000 of this still in his possession at the close of the war of sections, turned it over to the United States and died a pauper.

Although Teddy and I agreed about nothing—fell surely apart when any issue arose—the differences cut no figure on our personal relations. When he came to his kingdom he often sought to be good to me.

I am deeply and personally distressed by his death, though it does not take me by surprise. He gave himself no rest. His resources were multifarious, his interests many and wide apart. Often his impetuosity did injustice to his serious parts. As a matter of fact, he was an insurrecto whom destiny had elevated into a commander. He could not help speaking out in meeting, as they say in New England. Yet, comparing his candor with the garrulity of some public men having a reputation for prudence, the record will show to his credit. Certainly, he had a way of going after a rogue and running down a rascal that was often fruitful of good to the country.

His disappearance in a way clarifies politics on the practical, tangible side. It clears the way for a united Republican party. He was ever a thorn in the side of the machine politicians, though a clever machine politician himself. His like will scarcely appear again. No leader ever appealed as he did to the young. Had he lived he would have cut a wide swath in 1920. His death takes much of the complexity and all of the light out of the political situation and levels the immediate future into the commonplace.

NEED FOR A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

If there has ever been urgent need, and large opportunity for usefulness, of a chamber of commerce or board of trade in Connellsville, that time is now at hand.

With the many problems of readjusting business and industry to a peace basis; planning for the steady and substantial growth of our city; meeting new problems the solution of which will affect vitally the interests of every citizen; the necessity for providing more houses for our increasing population and other questions of pressing importance to be dealt with, we will fail to keep pace with many communities less favored by nature and means of access, but possessed with a greater hustle and enterprise, if we do not take advantage of the present to build and plan for the future.

There is very great activity in almost every section of the country among the public bodies in the direction of meeting the new conditions which will presently become the established order in business and industry. These conditions will not be exactly as they were before we entered the war, and we had our vision broadened by our contact with nation-wide instead of community-narrow questions, problems and interests. Those sections will profit most and develop fastest, following a return to the peace status, which have best prepared to adapt themselves to the changes, or rather are ready to anticipate the changes. One or two men in a community cannot study or work these things out, but a body of men working together for the interests of all can, and provide ways and means of promoting the progress which is on the way but in which our city will not share unless we make the effort that will entitle us to such a right and privilege.

In the Liberty Bond organization we have the nucleus of a trade body which, by directing its attention and energies to the new activity, ought to give it an effectiveness and impetus such as has never been known in the history of previous attempts to give Connellsville a chamber of commerce. We will be missing a splendid opportunity and losing the benefits of a rich experience if we do not do something in the very near future to provide our city with an organization that will gain for our industrial, commercial and civic betterment the same degree of prestige that we have won as a center of loyal patriotism.

THE LESSON OF SLIGO.

The development of the spirit of cooperation at Sligo, as evidenced by the joint meeting of the managers and employes Saturday night, presents much that is significant and hopeful for the city's industrial future.

Not only is it encouraging to know that this enterprise is planning for an increase in productive capacity, the employment of a larger force and consequent swelling of payroll, but of particular importance is it to know that the management and employes are joining their interests and efforts to make the progress permanent, to their mutual benefit, and for the city's material prosperity.

After the lessons our own as well as all other patriotic communities have learned during the war of the value and effectiveness of team work, it is highly commendable to the good sense, prudence and foresight of the Sligo establishment, as represented by both the office and the mills, that there is to be an actual application of the principles, spirit and purposes of pulling-together as a means of insuring the success of the undertaking. The recognition of mutual rights and responsibilities evidences an appreciation upon the part of the management and the employes that their relation comprehends more than simply exchanging a pay envelope containing a certain amount of money for a certain amount of labor performed.

In previous years and in several unfortunate industrial ventures made in Connellsville and vicinity, we had not learned that, no matter what place persons may fill in the activities of an establishment and in the community, all are more or less dependent upon each other. That there is a better understanding of this relation, as it affects the progress of a single enterprise, like the Sligo mills, is giving a practical demonstration of the broader view we are gaining of these things and of the new spirit of service which we learned during the war must take the place of the old spirit of selfishness.

CHUBBOY SAFE IN FRANCE

Returns After Release from a German Prison Camp Along With Others.

Sergeant Louis M. Chubboy of Company D, 110th Infantry, who was reported some months ago as having been killed in action, and later reported to have been taken prisoner by the Germans, is now reported by the War Department to have arrived in France after release from a Hun prison camp.

In the same announcement appear the names of Walter S. Bixler of Connellsville, of Medical Detachment, 110th Infantry; William R. Leckemby and Robert G. Mosholder of Meyersdale, and Herbert W. Kemp of Somerset, members of Company C, 110th Infantry, and Charles Patterson of Waynesburg, a member of Company K of the same regiment.

Granted Marriage Licenses.

Joseph Dresel of Gray's Landing and Mary Killock of Smock, and Raymond B. Leasure and Flora May Joseph, both of Dawson, were granted marriage licenses in Uniontown yesterday.

American Democracy in Full Bloom

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Fond parent, even the wires have their limitations. That is one answer to the thousands of inquiries which are pouring into Washington from parents, relatives and sweethearts of the lads "Over There" as to why they are unable to get any information concerning their boys within anything like a reasonable time; in some instances not at all, and in others receiving false news. Ever since the good ship George Washington heaved anchor, and pointed her nose Brestward with her load of human freight, and some not so human, the trans-Atlantic cables have been swollen like German sausages, and the wireless has spluttered like a convention of hare-lipped Socialists with everything down to the minutest detail concerning the President, Mrs. Wilson, the prolific Bolling family, the 150 college professors, the Creel minstrels and the two brass bands, the royal florist, and the imperial chef and his twenty-four culinary assistants, who are making the Grand Tour a magnificent exhibition of American democracy in full and opulent bloom.

No sooner had the vessel gotten out of sight of land than the public was informed of the President's slight cold. On passing the place where the Lusitania was sunk, which, by the way, must have meant a detour of several hundred miles, we were told that the President raised his hat and sent a silent prayer heavenward, which was the correct direction, of course, but we could not help recalling, on reading that important item of news, that one week after the sinking of the Lusitania he declared Americans to be "too proud to fight."

On the Monday following the President's arrival in France, the cables conveyed to us the following interesting bits of information: "That his bed is of mahogany, bound with brass, and shaped like a gondola; that he chose a church of his own denomination; that he joined vigorously in the singing; that he wore black morning coat, gray trousers and a high hat; that he did not take a seat in the first row of pews, but sat in the eighth row; that he paid great attention to the preacher's discourse; that he wore the same air of serenity as on his arrival, that he felt at home.

At Brest "the women wept openly" at his approach. The palace of Prince Murat, in Paris, where the President sojourns, was described from cellar to gable, and the fact that the bedroom occupied by Mr. Wilson contained four pictures of Napoleon, and a silver crucifix hung over his bed was dutifully recorded—by cable. Mrs. Wilson's gowns and millinery have been piquantly described—by cable, and faithful attention has been given to weather conditions, the cuisine, society, golfing, motoring, etc.

If the temperature of the President's morning bath, or the color of his nightie have been omitted it was through oversight, and we may depend upon receiving that information when the monopolization of the cables has become absolutely complete. All this information, of course, has come as a sort of garnish to the more solid assertions that everyone is in absolute accord with Mr. Wilson in everything he utters, or may henceforth utter, London and Paris to the contrary notwithstanding. Sometimes, however, the wires evidently get crossed, and we receive statements conflicting lik those two: "The President expressed warmest sympathy with Italy's aspirations," and "Mr. Wilson did not know what Italy should receive, but that he intended to support action that would be just."

As stated at the outset, the wires have their limitations. In more than one instance since the junket began the press has carried as much as two or more pages of cablegrams on matters pertinent and impertinent respecting the Trip Triumphant. The hope deferred by the business of king-making which maketh the heart sick is one of the penalties which parents, wives and sweethearts must pay to the Democracy we witness today. But, let it "strut its uneasy hour," to quote its chief exponent. The Republic will be restored in 1920.

Next to the men who bore the brunt of the fighting at the front none are more entitled to service insignia than the faithful and loyal Red Cross workers who toiled unceasingly here at home.

With a business governor at Harrisburg and business men in the Legislature we can expect the state's business to be handled in a business-like way.

German inefficiency is being given fine demonstrations these days in the inability of that country to govern itself.

The sentence of the courts compelling a husband charged with desertion to pay his wife $20 per week serves to show that the cost of living alone is going up along with the cost of living together.

The open season for ratifying the constitutional prohibition amendment is now on, judging from the returns from the state legislatures.

With airplanes making 172 miles per hour there will soon be need of speed regulations in the air. But on second thought this may be unnecessary since the enforcement of surface speed laws is up in the air, or somewhere beyond the reach of the authorities.

Chaos, without any high-sounding title, is apparently the present ruler of Berlin.

It would have been a flagrant miscarriage of justice had the verdict in the trial of Victor Berger for violation of the espionage act been other than guilty.

When believing Bolshevists, like Lenine and Trotzky, full out, honest people in Russia are due for a new reign of terror.

With machine gunners operating from windows and flame-throwers from the roofs, the Berlin mobs are having a made-at-home demonstration of "civilized" warfare as Germany practiced it at the front.

The name of Edward von Mach, the Harvard professor who scents the trail of British propaganda in this country, suggests the possibility that he may have a familiarity with another breed of this animal.

The demobilization officers are boasting that the American Army is discharging men at about twice the rate of the British army. Even if that be the case the score is still in favor of the British, who got into the game about twice as quick as we did and more than twice as numerously.

It has seemed almost impossible that any government department could outblunder the Burlesonized Postoffice Department, but the War Department's failure to handle the soldiers' mail entitles it to the Disgraceful Service Cross with a whole bundle of palms.

The announcement is now made that "public sentiment is to be the main guide of the President in peace work." What has become of those much-heralded indices, the "14 points" that were to inaugurate a millenium of international good fellowship?

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1889.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 18, shows a total of 13,975 ovens in the region of which 12,647 are in blast and 1,328 idle with a total estimated production of 126,183 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 6,550 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburg, 1,500 cars; to points west, 3,450 cars; to points east, 1,400 cars; a decrease of 365 cars as compared with the previous week.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown as follows: Charles Moore and Maria L. Gibson, both of Dunbar township; Martin L. Nicholson and Sara Ellenburger, both of Bullskin township. George Frinkey of Springfield, and Rebessa S. Shafer of Saltlick township.

Electric light will likely supplant gas in Connellsville in the near future. Two companies are now in the field, one consisting largely of local capitalists who plan to use the Westinghouse alternating current and the other is the Edison Light Company.

Mrs. Susa Coughenour, widow of Isaih Coughenour, is found dead in her New Haven residence. She was 64 years old and is thought to have died of heart disease.

Miss Maggie Hoop, sister of John Hoop of the West Side, dies suddenly. She was 28 years old.

Charles F. Hood of this place, and Mlle. Marie L. Reboud of Pittsburg, are granted a marriage license in Allegheny county. The marriage will take place in Pittsburg January 29.

D. K. Dilworth of W. J. Rainey's store at Moyer, is elected general superintendent of the glass company, which will start operations soon.

A charter is granted to the Westmoreland & Fayette Natural Gas company of Scottdale.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 7, shows a total of 18,543 ovens in the region of which 14,927 are in blast and 3,716 idle with a total estimated production of 155,990 tons.

Shipments for the week a[illegible] 8,904 cars distributed as follows: To Pittsburg, 3,176 cars; to points west, 4,548 cars; to points east, 1,360 cars, an increase of 401 cars over the previous week.

Marriage licenses were granted in Uniontown as follows: Albert Hixenbaugh and Emma J. Batton, both of Fayette City; Patrick J. Collins, and Anna Stillwagon, both of Connellsville; Henry Miller and Mary Hays, both of Oliver; William Bryte and Lizzie M. Gilmore, both of German township; Edward Bowman of Fayette City and Annie Ross of Westmoreland county; John A. Hilderman, of Henry Clay township and Isabella Shipley, Markleysburg.

Ground is broken for an eight room house on Sixth street, New Haven, the property of Mrs. Fagan.

Richard S. Paine returns home after a visit to his orange plantation in Florida.

Jesse Smith, a Baltimore & Ohio brakeman, is severely crushed when caught between two cars in the yards here while making a coupling.

Tony Bufano of this place and Charles Rush of Uniontown, are matched to box ten rounds at that place.

Company D of Connellsville will appear as part of the Seventeenth Regiment Provisional National Guard in the inauguration parade to be held in Harrisburg next week.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1909.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 9 shows a total of 37,842 ovens in the region of which 23,653 are in blast and 14,189 idle with a total estimated production of 265,189 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 9,179 cars distributed as follows: To Pittsburg, 3,496 cars; to points west, 5,101 cars; to points east 572 cars, an increase of 2,135 cars as compared with the previous week.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Fayette and Westmoreland Photographic Society is held in the studio of J. W. Ward and several successful demonstrations of flashlights are made with an apparatus invented by Mr. Ward.

Announcement is made that John Rigo of Italy, the famous violinist, will appear before the congregation of St. Emery's Magyar Roman Catholic church.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Ashman Markle of New Haven, to Frank Husband is announced.

The lighting territory of the West Penn Electric Company is divided, W. R. Kenney being made superintendent of territory "A" and H. G. Glass superintendent of territory "B."

The following officers are elected by the Tenth Regiment Band: President, James W. Buttermore; vice president, George T. Campbell; secretary, Ralph Wiant; treasurer, R. L. Hannam; business manager, C. H. Russell; leader, James W. Buttermore; assistant leader, John E. Gaster, trustees, Ralph Wiant, William Bishop and O. R. Herwick.

Samuel Cree Horner, one of the best known newspaper men in Fayette county, dies following a lingering illness.

Rev. Frank B. White, is publicly installed as pastor of the United Presbyterian church.

Stephen Kerrigan, a Baltimore & Ohio fireman, dies of injuries received in an accident at Cumberland.

Harry J. Reimer of Boston, Mass., and Miss Katherine S. Adams of Connellsville, are granted a marriage license in Uniontown

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Is there not danger that Mayor Carr's order to send Uniontown drunks home to their wives, instead of locking them up until sober, will be inflicting cruel and barbarous punishment upon the innocent rather than the guilty, unless, as reputed, Uniontown stimulants have the effect of making the imbibers very amiable in disposition and mood?

Although William G. McAdoo has again become a private citizen he cannot divest himself of the title of "Crown Prince."

Won't it be somewhat in the nature of opening old wounds to send the casuals from the 28th Division to Camp Hancock? Many of them have a distinct recollection of how they were stung by the profiteers who preyed on the occupants of this camp during training days.

If the natural gas supply fails we are to have the "blended" variety to take its place. This is almost as comforting as the other assurance that the price will be higher.

"When," an impatient and long-suffering public again rises to ask, "will the demobilization of 'Deserving Democrats' in soft war jobs begin?"

One guess is about as good as another as to what is really taking place in Berlin but we may be sure that these are busy days for those who are trying to run the government.

You can't tell whether the new telephone rates are higher or lower than the old ones but you will be told when you pay for your toll messages.

That there were but 1,200 men out of 2,500,000 drafted for military service who refused to fight for their country shows that "cold feet" was not as prevalent during the war as was generally [illegible]

WEST VIRGINIANS RESUME FIGHT TO SAVE GAS SUPPLY

Bill in Legislature to Require Serving Home Demand to Full Extent.

LEAGUE BACKS MEASURE

At Present 95 Per Cent of the Production, It is Contended, is Shipped to Points Outside the State, to the Detriment of the Home Consumer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 13—The Steptoe bill, drawn as a separate act in 1917 for the specific purpose of requiring gas companies in this state to supply to the limit of their ability the demands of West Virginia consumers, regardless of demands of consumers in other states, but defeated then, has been re-drawn as an amendment to the public service commission law and was introduced today in both senate and house.

The bill, as re-drawn by Philip P. Steptoe, is backed by the West Virginia Gas Consumers' association, of which R. T. Cunningham, president, of Fairmont; H. E. Travis of Clarksburg and T. B. Warrick of Morgantown are here to appear before the committee to which the bill may be referred to urge that its passage be recommended.

The bill was introduced in the house of delegates by Delegate W. S. John of Morgantown, one of the several cities in the northern part of the state most vitally affected by the present practice of the gas companies in shipping 95 per cent of the gas produced in West Virginia to other states.

The Fayette County Gas Company, which supplies the coke region, draws its main supply of gas from West Virginia, purchasing through the Hope Natural Gas company.

NATURAL GAS COMPANY ORDERED TO FURNISH SUPPLY TO CONSUMERS

Wasteful Use of the Fuel is Forbidden in All Cases by Order of the Fuel Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that the East Ohio Gas company is about to discontinue the supply of natural gas to the Alliance Gas & Power company and that much hardship and suffering will result to the inhabitants of Alliance, Ohio, unless provision is made for a continuance of the supply of natural gas, an order has been issued to insure an equitable distribution of the supply of natural gas to the consumers in Alliance. The order directs the East Ohio Gas company to deliver to the Alliance Gas & Power company such quantity of natural gas as it may require.

The East Ohio Gas company received from its direct consumers a rate of 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and it was accordingly thought proper to fix the price to be paid by the Alliance Gas & Power company at the same figure. The city authorities of Alliance have agreed to authorize the Alliance Gas & Power company to make a charge to its consumers of 53 cents per 1,000 cubic feet with a discount of three cents per 1,000 cubic feet for payment within 15 days after date of bill, and to take such other action as may be necessary to insure an equitable distribution of the quantity of gas furnished to the Alliance Gas & Power company among the domestic consumers, who, under the regulation of the United States Fuel Administration are entitled to a preference in the distribution of natural gas.

Wasteful usages of natural gas, such as burning it all day to save the trouble of turning it off, are to be reported hereafter to the United States Fuel Administration, under an order, which says:

"It shall be deemed wasteful to burn natural gas by means of flambeaux or open lights; to burn natural gas for the purpose of outside lighting during daylight hours; to burn natural gas in inefficient appliances; to burn more natural gas than is reasonably necessary for the purpose which it is intended to serve; or to consume natural gas in any other manner which is not reasonably efficient and economical. Licensees are hereby directed to report to the United States Fuel Administration all cases where consumers persist in the wasteful use of natural gas."

The order was issued because of instances where natural gas was allowed to burn carelessly, even when under meter regulation.

"DICK" BARRY MOVES UP

Former Leisenring Man Now in Charge of Colonial Coke Plant.

R. H. Barry, for the last three years superintendent of Continental Nos. 2 and 3 plants of the H. C. Frick Coke company, has been promoted to the superintendency of the Colonial No. 1 plant in recognition of the good work by the Continental mines under the able management of Superintendent Barry during the strenuous war years.

During the past year all the records of previous years were exceeded in output at Continental in spite of the handicaps imposed by the war enlistments, labor shortage and the "flu." Mr. Barry's handling of the epidemic, when he labored day after day in behalf of the stricken families in his plants, has gained for him the respect and affection of the people of his community. Mr. Barry is well known in Connellsville, having been located at Leisenring No. 1.

Have You Coal Land for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

COAL SCARCITY IN EUROPE CARRIES THE BOLSHEVISM MENACE

Says the Special Commission of Fuel Administration Which Made an Investigation of Fuel Conditions.

In the judgment of the special commission sent by Dr. Garfield of the Fuel Administration to report upon fuel conditions in Europe, the scarcity of coal there carries with it the dangerous menace of Bolshevism.

"No European country has enough coal," says the report of the commission. "In Italy and Switzerland the privations felt by its lack are acute, and in general the question of how the various peoples will react toward a continuance of difficult conditions which they endured in war times is a sober one.

"In Italy there has been no coal for household heating; gas for cooking was limited to four hours a day and since November 1, the tonnage allotted to gas plants has been sixty per cent of normal. Non-war industries have received ten per cent of normal requirements, and less in some instances. Wood burning has nearly exhausted the available supply of that fuel within transportation distance. Switzerland is also uncomfortable to a notable degree.

"Shortages in Switzerland are probably not so acute, and Belgium for the moment, has a sufficient supply. The importation of American coal is almost entirely a question of transportation and freight rates according to the report. This nation alone among the belligerents increased its coal output during the war.

"Coal bears a very close relation to social unrest. The populations of the European belligerents have, during the war, suffered privations in varying degrees through lack of fuel. Will they continue to endure similar privations in peace times without active protest? Again, should the shutting down of factories, either directly through lack of coal, or indirectly through lack of transportation on account of failure of coal, result in throwing thousands out of work, will not a fertile field be provided for Bolshevism? Italy and Switzerland are today confronted with this situation and it is an active possibility elsewhere.

"There appears to be no doubt that Europe is facing a real and prospective shortage. Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden produce practically no coal of their own and Holland and Spain have but little. England, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria Hungary are conflicting and unreliable, but in any event are far from indicating an over supply.

"France's production has for some time been 20,000,000 tons per year short of her consumption, and she is today calling upon England for that amount. Belgium during normal times produces 3,000,000 tons a year less than she consumes, but at the moment has in prospect a sufficient supply on account of the prostration of her industries. England, which has always supplied the needs of Italy and France, has suffered a falling off in production from 287,000,000 tons in 1913 to less than 230,000,000 tons in 1918. Her coal for export fell from 77,000,000 tons in 1913 to 37,000,000 tons in 1917."

"BLENDED GAS" AT A HIGHER RATE WILL TAKE PLACE OF THE NATURAL

Is the Prediction Made by Gas Experts at the Gas Conference Held in Pittsburg Yesterday.

"Blended" gas, a mixture of natural gas, the fields for which are now rapidly running out, with artificial, or manufactured gas, is to be the portion of the Pittsburg district in the near future, and with increasing costs, gas experts predicted at the conference presided over by Public Service Commissioner Riling in Pittsburg last Wednesday.

All gas companies, claiming increased demand with a decreasing supply of natural gas, have petitions for increased rates pending before the public service commission. The rate question, however, was not touched yesterday. Attorney Gates of the Equitable Gas company, predicted the gradual substitution of artificial for natural gas, as the supply of the latter runs lower and lower.

The fact that two-thirds of the natural gas is used for industrial purposes, leaving one-third for household use by domestic consumers, led to inquiries whether it would not be good conservation to save all the gas for domestic consumers and cut off the supply to industries.

Eliminating all industries from natural gas supply, Chief Wyer of natural gas conservation for the Fuel Administration said, would be impossible as long as competition exists among gas producing companies.

Mr. Wyer predicted "dollar gas" instead of the present rate of 35 cents a thousand cubic feet, if natural gas was made a monopoly preserved for the domestic consumer, despite the fact that domestic consumers pay a higher rate for gas than the industries.

Mr Wyer said 85 per cent of the gas now passing through the ordinary kitchen ranges is wasted. He blamed construction of ranges generally in that the flame is too far away from the vessel or utensil, and declared that most so-called patent gas burners on the market were not worth bothering with.

TWO MORE NABBED

Twenty-One Arrests to Date in Car Robbery Probe in Somerset.

Captain E. F. Ludwig, of the Baltimore & Ohio police, was at Somerset on Thursday and made two more arrests in connection with the wholesale robbery of railroad cars in the neighborhood of Deal and Sand Patch.

Thus far 21 arrests have been made, including three women. Sixteen of the alleged car robbers are now in jail at Somerset awaiting trial.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 11, 1919.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
		MERCHANT OVENS.		
40	.....	Adah	Westm'd-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
400	400	Alicia	W Harry Brown	Alicia, Fay. Co.
293	293	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey	New York
200	200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey	New York
142	142	American No. 1	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
240	240	American No. 2	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
40	.....	Anica	The Wilkey & Feather C. Co.	Uniontown
42	42	Bellevernon	Bellevernon Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
257	.....	Besco	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
20	...	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	34	Burchinal	Clark Coal Co.	Smithfield
205	205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Champion C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	90	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
236	236	Denbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
150	150	Donald 3	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
149	149	Edna	Walterburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	.....	Emory	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	...	Finley	Jas. Byrne & Co.	Uniontown
39	30	Fretts	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
119	56	Garwood	Aetna-Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
65	40	Genuine	Genuine C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Griffin No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	210	Herbert	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
45	45	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
52	...	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
194	134	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClellandtown
38	28	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	195	Hustead	Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
260	260	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	24	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	140	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
220	220	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	27	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
400	319	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
40	21	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	102	Low Phos	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
44	34	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	30	Marion	Southern C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	132	Menallen	Menallen Coke Co.	Uniontown
300	225	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Old Home	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
480	400	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	72	Plumer	Plumer Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
130	130	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Osterop
365	256	Royal	W. J. Rainey	New York
30	30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & Coke Co	Smithfield
26	26	Sapper	Reilly-Callaghan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
378	250	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
250	225	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	310	Sterling	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co	Uniontown
50	.....	Sunshine No 2	McClellantown C. & C. Co	McClellandtown
400	400	Thompson 1	Thompson-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Thompson 2	Thompson-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	290	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
394	335	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	.....	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
500	440	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
500	460	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
76	76	Wineland	Banning-C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	60	Winimore	Winsland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
36	36	Yukon	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
11,637	9,986			
		FURNACE OVENS.		
120	...	Atcheson	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gans
100	100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	.....	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co	Brier Hill
425	274	Burlington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	316	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	156	Colonial No 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Colonial No 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	138	Hearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
100		Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
500	280	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	202	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, O.
200	179	Lafielle	Lafielle Coke Co.	Lafielle
462	...	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
515	110	Lockrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	150	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, O.
30	30	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	380	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
250	..	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
5,826	2,734			

REILLY-PEABODY FUEL COMPANY
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE
OPERATORS AND SHIPPERS
COAL
COKING-GAS-STEAM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka
Bradoc

Manufacturers of high-grade Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens.

E. F. B
Victor

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

MRS. E. S. MOORE SELLS COAL FOR FIVE MILLIONS

Tracts in Westmoreland Bring 28 Times Cost of 25 Years Ago.

OVER 3,000 ACRES IN DEAL

One Block Lies Along Youghiogheny River and Covers 2,200 Acres; the Other is in Rehoboth Church Field: Pittsburg Coal Company Purchaser.

Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, has come to the front in coal importance with two sales involving $5,000,000. The Pittsburg Coal company is the buyer in each case and the coal was acquired from Mrs Elizabeth Stauffer Moore of Greensburg, who is a sister of Mrs. Josephine Head of Connellsville.

One block of 2,200 acres of Pittsburg seam fronts on the Youghiogheny river and for this the coal company paid $4,000,000. The other block is made up of 1,400 acres and is in the Rehoboth church section. The price paid for this was $1,000,000. The latter tract runs almost to the Monongahela river at Webster.

Colonel J. W. Moore, late husband of Mrs Elizabeth Stauffer Moore purchased this coal 25 years ago for the average price of $50 an acre from the farmers. While the taxes in Pittsburg coal lands during the past decade have been higher than in the early days, the figures received by Mrs. Moore show that the investment was a decidedly profitable one. Figures show the tracts have jumped in value 28 times.

RAILROAD EMPLOYE

Sued For Damages For Having Caused a Wreck in Which Lives Were Lost.

The Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad has brought suit against Louis Kleitz, formerly an engineman for the company, in which it seeks to recover $30,585.41 damages as a result of a train wreck alleged to have been due to the engineman's negligence and carelessness.

This is the first time in the legal history of the United States that a railroad has sued an employe for damages on the ground named in the Kleitz case. Kleitz was engineman of a train running between Pittsburg and Youngstown which on December 6 crashed into a train ahead, killing two men. The railroad company alleges Kleitz ran past an automatic block, which signaled him to proceed with caution and with his engine under full control.

Kleitz is said to own property worth much more than the amount involved in the suit. John G. Frazer, attorney for the company, says the company not only desires to obtain remuneration for losses due to no culpability of its own, but wants to make an example for the benefit of other employes.

Fairmont Pullman Service Restored.

Effective next Monday broiler-buffet parlor car service will be restored by the Railroad Administrator between Pittsburg and Fairmont, via the Pennsylvania and the Monongahela railroad, leaving Pittsburg at 5.30 A. M., and leaving Fairmont at 4.12 P. M.

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

J. F. BRENNEN, President. ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
J. V. THOMPSON, Vice President. W. G. ROCK, Sec'y and Asst. Treasurer.

THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE CO.

500 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS: Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens, Near Republic Station, Fayette County, Pa.

CONNECTIONS: Pennsylvania R. R. Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

PITTSBURG OFFICE: 2102 First National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT Du PUY, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

Works:—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Graceton Foundry Coke

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

GRACETON COKE CO.

Graceton, Penna.

RALPH H. KNODE
C. ED. BEATTY
E. J. DILLS
L. H. KELLY
C. R. WILSON

International Fuel Corporation

COAL AND COKE

FRICK BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

MUST BE VIOLENCE

Before Death From Organic Weakness Becomes Compensable.

The State Compensation Board has refused to award compensation where it is found that a man died of apoplexy or from rupture of a blood vessel in the brain while at work.

This decision holds that violence was not done to the body by the accident, but that the death was due to organic weakness.

In another case the board has upheld the referee and dismissed an appeal in which it is held that claims of death resulting from tuberculosis alleged to have been superinduced by a blow "must be established by convincing testimony."

WALKER D. HINES IS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF U. S. RAILROADS

Notice of Appointment to Succeed William G. McAdoo is Cabled by President Wilson.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan 11—Walker D Hines, assistant director general of railroads, was appointed director general today by President Wilson to succeed William G McAdoo.

Notice of the appointment, cabled to the White House by the President, reached Mr. McAdoo by telegraph last night at Winslow, Ariz., when the retiring director general passed through that town on his way to Los Angeles.

The Grim Reaper

MRS. MARY SECHLER.

Mrs. Mary Columbia Trimpey Sechler, 50 years, five months and 20 days old, wife of Charles H. Sechler, died January 3, at her home at Kingwood, Somerset county. She had been in poor health for some time and the immediate cause of her death was influenza. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon, with Rev. F. O. Eakin of Kingwood officiating. The interment was made in Odd Fellows cemetery. Mrs. Sechler was born July 15, 1868, a daughter of John S. Trimpey, of Kingwood. She was a member of the Kingwood Church of God for more than 30 years, uniting with the congregation in her early girlhood She had a wide circle of friends by whom she was highly esteemed. In addition to her husband and father she is survived by nine children. Ray, Connellsville; Maud, Pittsburg; Grace, at Camp Devens, Mass.; Bertha, Etta, Daniel, Blanche, Frank and Alice at home. She leaves also three brothers, J. W. Trimpey, Somerset; B. B Trimpey, Baraboo, Wis.; George Trimpey at home; four sisters, Mrs. J. A. Cunningham of Connellsville; Mrs. William Gerhard, Kingwood; Mrs. John Phillippi, Scullton; Miss Ella Trimpey, Rockwood, and one grandson, Kenneth Sechler. Mrs. Sechler's mother, her infant daughter, Irene, one brother, William Trimpey and one sister, Mrs. Ida Kregar, preceded her in death.

MRS. HENRY BLOCHER.

Mrs. Henry Blocher, 48 years old, died last Friday The deceased was born in Germany, a daughter of the late Mr and Mrs. Martin Rottler, and had been a resident of this county for many years. For some years she resided at Broad Ford, moving here with her family about a month ago. She was a member of the Immaculate Conception church and was widely and favorably known. In addition to her husband she is survived by 10 children: Mrs. Martin McDonald, Broad Ford; Henry, Florence, Alberta, Mary Elizabeth, Madeline, Margaret, Clyde, James and Alma Jean Blocher, all at home; the following sisters: Mrs. Victor Widmer, Mrs. Mary Schneider, both of Connellsville; Mrs. Clementine Bohn, Scottdale, and one brother, Barthold Rottler, Connellsville.

ERNEST WEIMER.

Ernst Weimer, 40 years old, died Wednesday evening at the home of his mother, Mrs. Frances Weimer at Dunbar following an illness of several months, complications of diseases being the cause of his death. In addition to his mother he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Irving Ahlbeck of Jamestown, N. Y., Mrs. J. W. Abbott of South Connellsville, Mrs. George Frey of Dunbar Furnace and one brother, Clyde Weimer, at home.

MRS. THOMAS D. RICH.

Following a brief illness of pneumonia, Mrs. Florence Smeak Rich, 26 years old, wife of Thomas D. Rich, died Friday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Smeak, in East Green street. While visiting her husband, who is stationed at the Marine barracks in Washington, D. C., about a month ago, Mrs. Rich was taken ill of diphtheria from which she never fully recovered. A week ago last Monday she contracted a severe cold and later pneumonia. Mrs. Rich was born in Connellsville March 4, 1894, a daughter of D. R. and Emma Metzger Smeak. She resided here all her life and had a circle of friends by whom she was held in high esteem. Mrs. Rich was graduated from the local high school, and on January 15, 1918, she as married in Pittsburg to Thomas D. Rich of Pittsburg During the war she had made her home with her parents. She was a member of the Trinity Lutheran church In addition to her husband and parents the deceased is survived by one brother, Metzger Smeak, with the American Expeditionary Forces, in France.

RUSH O. COSTON.

Following an illness due to the infirmities of old age, Rush O. Coston died Thursday at his home in Uniontown.

MRS. M. M. WOLVERTON.

Mrs. M. M. Wolverton, mother of Mrs. W. A. Furlong of West Crawford avenue, died Monday at her home in Newburg, W. Va. Mrs. Wolverton frequently visited at the Furlong home and had a number of friends here. Funeral services were held this afternoon from the family residence.

MRS. LUCRETIA FIELD.

Mrs. Lucretia Field, widow of William Field, died Wednesday morning at her home in Uniontown

ADAM K. McDOWELL.

Adam Keller McDowell, 59 years old, died Wednesday evening at his home in Uniontown.

JAMES DOWNEY.

Following an illness due to the infirmities of old age, James Downey, 89 years old, died Wednesday morning at his home at West Masontown.

MRS. CHARLES W. MARKER.

Mrs. Charles W. Marker, 30 years old, died Thursday morning at her home near Youngstown, Pa.

MRS. PATRICK FORD.

Mrs. Julia Ford, wife of Patrick Ford, died last Friday at her home at Footedale, two weeks after suffering a stroke of paralysis She was 64 years old. Mrs. Ford is survived by her husband, three daughters, Mrs. T. A. Donovan, Searights Mrs. Homer Moser, Connellsville, and E. S. Campbell, at home, and a son, Patrick, Jr., at home. She leaves also two sisters, Mrs. Anthony McNulty, Trotter, and Mrs. Mary Hynes of Youngstown, and a brother, Thomas Costello, Connellsville. A daughter, Mrs. W. J. Burns, died recently.

MRS. REBECCA T CARMACK.

Mrs. Rebecca Taylor Carmack, 83 years old, widow of Stephenian Carmack, died Wednesday at her home in South Brownsville. The deceased has resided in Brownsville for the past 52 years. For two years she had been confined to her bed.

LEMECH D. CRAFT.

Lemech D. Craft, 65 years old, died Friday at his home in Redstone township. He was a director of the Short Line Fuel company.

JAMES M. CASEY.

James M. Casey, 53 years old, died Friday at his home in Uniontown.

MICHAEL KEENAN.

Michael Keenan, a life long resident of Uniontown, died Sunday night at his home following an illness of complacation of diseases

COUNTESS ZICHY MISSING

All Efforts to Locate Former Uniontown Woman in Hungary Are Futile

So far all efforts to locate the Countess Zichy in Hungary have failed. She was the daughter of the late James Moran of Uniontown and has resided in Hungary since her marriage to Count Zichy a few years ago. Recently a deal for the sale of Greene county coal land was made and attorneys have since been active in an effort to secure the consent of the countess in order to close the deal but have been unable to learn of her whereabouts.

In this connection it is noted that had Dr. T. J. Moran, an ear and eye specialist of Pittsburg, lived about a month longer, or until after the death of his father, James Moran, his widow, in all probability, would have received more than $130,000 as her husband's share of the $800,000 estate of Mr. Moran. The remaining five children, including J. Linus Moran of Pittsburg, and the Countess Zichy, were bequeathed proportionate shares of the large estate.

CLUB WOMAN HURT

Miss Florence Dibert, Federation Official, Hit by Automobile.

While hurrying to the death bed of her brother-in-law, the late Francis J Torrence of Pittsburg, Miss Florence Dibert of Johnstown was injured so severely that it was necessary to take her to the Allegheny General hospital, Pittsburg, when the automobile in which she was riding was struck by another automobile in North Side, Pittsburg. Miss Dibert was severely shocked and bruised, while other occupants, including her brother, Grant Dibert, who was at the wheel, escaped injury.

Miss Dibert is president of the Civic club of Cambria county and president of the Southwestern district of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women. She has a number of friends in Connellsville.

HARRY HAMMOND KILLED

Meyersdale Man Meets Death in Railroad Mishap at Youngstown, O.

MEYERSDALE, Jan. 13—News was received here Saturday evening of the death at Youngstown, Ohio, of Harry Hammond, the message stating he had been killed. His father-in-law, H. J. Ebbecka, left at once for Youngstown.

Mr. Hammond was employed by a railroad company and was working in one of the yards in Youngstown. No particulars as to how he was killed have been learned. About four years ago he married Miss Ella Ebbecka, one of Meyersdale's most popular young ladies, who with two small children are left to mourn the loss of husband and father.

BURNED BY POWDER

Vanderbilt Miners in Hospital as Result of Explosion.

John Bardone and Tony Yilconelle, both of Vanderbilt, were badly burned about the face and hands Saturday by an explosion of dynamite in the mines near Vanderbilt. Both were admitted to the Cottage State hospital for treatment of their burns.

Andy Roxbosin of Davidson was admitted to the hospital on Saturday for treatment of a sprained ankle suffered from a fall.

GEN. COULTER, CITIZEN.

Greensburg's Brigade Commander Formally Released From Service.

Brigadier General Richard Coulter has arrived at his home in Greensburg, a private citizen once more. He was honorably discharged from the service in New York.

General Coulter was formerly colonel of the old "Fighting Tenth," but at the beginning of America's participation in the European war he was raised to rank and placed in charge of the port of Havre, France.

NEARLY 25,000,000

Men, or 47 Per Cent of all the Males, Were Registered for the Draft.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has stated that a total of 24,234,210 men, or 47 per cent of the male population of the nation, registered for military service; 2,800,000 had been inducted into the Army, and 2,000,000 more were available for immediate call, while out of the entire quota of men who were called through the draft system less than 1,200 refused to fight for their country.

Ray Flesher in Hospital.

Ray E. Flesher, an electrician for the H. C Frick Coke company, has been admitted to the St. Francis hospital, Pittsburg, for treatment of an infected finger on his left hand.

Bonner Back on Job.

Anthony Bonner, for many years Dawson's policeman, but who on entering into other duties, resigned the position about a year ago, is now back on the force again.

West Penn Crews Shift.

The annual shift in West Penn street car crews has taken place. Each year the old men in the service are given their choice of runs which results in a few ch-

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1918.

TO EASTERN POINTS. ORIGINATING DISTRICT.

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs	Pitts'bg	Connellsville Westmoreland Fairmont	C'burg	Latrobe
Baltimore, Md.	$2.60	$2.45	$2.20	$2.20
Chester, Pa.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
*Johnstown, Pa.	1.30	1.30	....	....
Lebanon, Pa., P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.10
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	2.80	2.65	2.50	2.40
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn)	2.80	2.75	2.60	2.50
Philadelphia	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Sparrows Point	2.60	2.45	2.20	2.20
Steelton, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	2.35	2.20	2.05	1.95
Greenwich, export	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	2.55	2.40	2.25	2.15
Harsimus Cove	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Greenville	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Canton, Balto., local	2.25	2.20	2.05	1.95
Canton, Balto., export	2.13	1.98	1.83	1.73
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St George Coal Piers	2.80	2.65		
St. George for Export	2.45	2.30		
Philadelphia Coal Piers	2.35	2.20		
Philadelphia for Export	2.20	2.05		
Curtis Bay Piers	2.35	2.20		
Curtis Bay for Export	2.13	1.98		

*The Rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is $1.40 per net ton Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Suterville Pa. from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs	Pittsburg Group (1)	ORIGINATING DISTRICT Upper Clarile (2)	Lower Clarile (3)
Canton, O.	$1.40	$1.50	$1.60
Chicago, Ill.	2.60	2.50	2.50
Cleveland, O	1.50	1.50	1.60
Columbus, O	1.50	1.60	1.70
Detroit, Mich	2.00	2.00	2.00
Indiana Harbor, Ind	2.60	2.50	2.60
Toledo, O	1.90	1.80	1.80
Youngstown, O.	1.10	1.10	1.40
Lake Ports	1.30	1.35	1.45

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale, south to and including Brownsville and Braznell on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points, New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

TAYLOR COAL & COKE CO.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Uniontown Pennsylvania

ARRESTS IN CITY DURING YEAR 1918 CLOSE TO 2,000

Young Fellows Take Lead, Records on File at City Hall Indicates.

DRUNKS ARE PROMINENT

Nearly 900 Are Arraigned on Charge of Being Intoxicated; Single Men More in Trouble Than Their Married Brothers; 70 Years Age Limit.

The police record for the past year compiled by City Clerk A. O. Bixler shows that 1,928 arrests were made in 1918 on various charges. The majority of prisoners were young men between the ages of 20 and 30 years. The number of single men arrested also lead those of the married class.

The statistics show that of the 1,928 locked up, 876 were charged with drunkenness. There were 466 charged with drunk and disorderly conduct and 280 arrested for being disorderly. The remaining 456 were arrested on various charges including fighting, begging on the streets, violating traffic ordinances and being suspicious characters.

Of the total 1,495 were natives of the United States. Austria led the foreign column with 345. There were 37 Italians confined during the year. Other nations represented were Mexico, Germany, England, Russia and Ireland.

There were 625 prisoners between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Under 20 years 119 were taken in, between 30 and 40 years 537, between 40 and 50 years 387, between 50 and 60 years 190 and above 60 years 70

Single persons arrested numbered 1,146 and the total of those married was 711. There were 66 widowed prisoners and five who had been divorced.

Of the 1,928 arrested, 921 were laborers. Coal miners numbered 368 and there were 72 who had no occupation. Others picked up were employed as domestics, musicians, cooks, coal operators, sailors and agents.

319TH AND 320TH

Regiments May Parade in Pittsburg After Their Return from France.

Brigadier General Lloyd M Brett, commander of the 160th Brigade, to which the 319th and 320th regiments are attached, is quoted by Charles J. Doyle, a correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette Times with the 80th Division, as favoring a parade of those two regiments in Pittsburg after their return from abroad.

Whether such a parade will be held depends upon the attitude of the War Department toward the proposition.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

TRIBUTE PAID TO COMMAND OF LOCAL BOYS FOR ITS WORK

No More Efficient Organization Than 14th Field Artillery, Speaker at Banquet Declares.

The following toast was given by a speaker from Chicago in praise of the 14th Regiment, Field Artillery, at the annual banquet of the Rotary club in Columbia, S. C., a few days ago and reported by Lieutenant Otto Runde, Jr., Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, several Fayette county boys being members of the 14th:

"The 14th Regiment is the exponent of exactness and precision in all phases of military work and activity As the highest example of military efficiency, it stands the pride of the Field Artillery Replacement Depot Its laurels are the prize possessions of all who have labored to make it what it is today. Its name is the proud heritage of all who have come under its influence, and direction. Its enlisted personnel will go home and be worth more to their employers than before this present emergency. No outside attraction was so alluring as the desire to make it a credit not only in name, but in reality. In it the men have gotten the first glimpse of military instruction and discipline. In every phase of endeavor that one finds a regiment participating, the 14th Regiment stands out above as one in which excellence has been an ambition of all. It does not attempt to say that its men are finished soldiers, but we do say that without any hopes of successful contradiction, that its men will conduct themselves as disciplined soldiers in any emergency. Its record has been an enviable one in the eyes of those engaged in the same pursuits, and its men, fired with a new ambition to be better citizens than they were before the entry of America in the great war."

Charles L Kingan and A. B Robbins, Connellsville; Lawrence Ringer, South Connellsville; Thomas F. Phelan, Mount Braddock; James Colborn, Lemont, and Frank Downs, Latrobe, are members of the 14th Regiment, honorably discharged from Camp Dix, January 1. The 14th Regiment was the only regiment in Camp Jackson whose men did not have an A. W. O. L mark nor men in guard house during the stay there.

SEND DRUNKS HOME

To Their Wives Instead of Locking Them up is Mayor Carr's Ruling.

Instead of being locked up over night and given a hearing the next morning, all Uniontown married men found on the street intoxicated will be taken to their homes to be punished by their wives, according to an edict of Mayor John D. Carr.

Mayor Carr, in making the new ruling, stated that the punishment meted out by the wives would be more effective than a small fine or short imprisonment.

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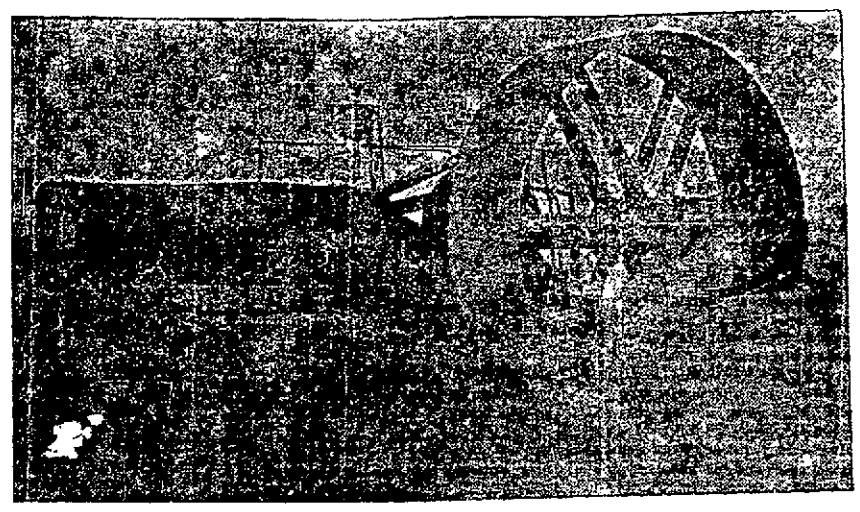

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The Connellsville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only $2.00 a year, payable in advance

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MEYERSDALE MAN HURLED TO DEATH BY B. & O. FLYER

Train No. 16 Crushes Out Life of Wilson Beal As He is Returning From Work.

MEYERSDALE, Jan. 13—Wilson Beal, one of Meyersdale's well known residents, was instantly killed on last Friday evening about 5 o'clock The accident occurred at Yoder's station, two miles west of Meyersdale, where Mr. Beal was employed in doing concrete work on a coal tipple being erected by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company

Mr Beal had finished his day's work and was crossing the track to take the train to come to his home There were several engines standing there and from the noise and escaping steam he was unable to see or hear the approaching train, No. 16, which struck him, killing him instantly.

The body was brought here by Undertaker J. L Tressler, who prepared it for burial, removing it from the morgue to his late home on High street, Saturday afternoon, from where the funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev J. Luther Fronty of Zion Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a faithful member, both of the church and Sunday school, conducted the services after which interment was made in the Union cemetery. Mr. Beal was 46 years old and is survived by his widow and two daughters and one son.

Joseph-Leasure.

Miss Flora May Joseph, well known young woman of Dawson, and R. B. Leasure of West Newton, were quietly married Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the parsonage of the Cochran Memorial church at Dawson, Rev. H A. Baum, the pastor, officiating. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs B. Joseph. Mr. Leasure is employed by the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. Following a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Leasure will be at home at Dawson.

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-at-law Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1942.

Homer L. Burchinal

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The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

	Ovens		Ovens
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3	300	U S Coal & Coke Co. Plants 1, 2 and 3,	950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Wks.	500
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3	424	H. C Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shoaf and Bitner	1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock	160	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works	150

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UNIONTOWN, PA.

FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST WEST PENN RATE INCREASE IS SENT TO HARRISBURG

Petitions Supplementary Thereto Placed in Circulation in Region.

LARGE FUND TO BE RAISED

Executive Committee of 11 Members is Named to Conduct Canvass For Funds and Look After Circulation of Popular Petitions of Protest.

Formal protest against the increase in rates proposed by the West Penn Railways company for inauguration on January 27, went forward Saturday to the Public Service Commission at Harrisburg, and supplementary and financial petitions will be placed in circulation throughout the territory covered by the West Penn. The petitions to be filed with the commission were signed Friday at a meeting in Uniontown of representative committees from different points covered by the trolley system.

The formal protest demands that the West Penn be required to show why its proposed increase of rates is necessary, and also to show that the system of zones provided by the new schedule is reasonable, just and convenient.

Specific complaints of the protestants, as drawn up in Uniontown, are:

That the corporation, West Penn Railways company, be required to show that the increase in its rates of fare as provided and set forth in the schedule filed, to become effective January 27, 1919, is necessary and reasonable.

That the said corporation be required to show that the system of zones provided by said schedule is reasonable, just and convenient.

That a hearing be had upon this complaint or petition and that a day be fixed for that purpose at which such supplemental orders may be entered as may be necessary for the proper disposition of this cause agreeably to the public service law of Pennsylvania.

An executive committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the general protest committee in matters pertaining to the contest. That committee consists of 11 members with six forming a quorum and each member has authority to organize a sub-committee in his own district to carry on the work. The executive committee, with one representative in each district, follows:

William L. Wood, Uniontown.
Charles Wilson, Fairchance.
R. B. Hays, Masontown.
John R. Byrne, Republic.
James S. Craft, Brownsville.
L. S. Kerchner, Dunbar.
S. E. Desmone, Connellsville.
John R. Byrne, Everson.
S. P. Stevens, Mount Pleasant.
Harry Young, Greensburg.
Youngwood to be supplied.

The protest committee formed a permanent organization by the election of Mayor John Duggan of Connellsville, chairman; Attorney Charles L. Lewellyn, secretary, and S. W. Metzler, treasurer. Payments on contributions made to fight the West Penn increase will be made to Mr. Metzler.

No definite information is yet available as to the amount of funds required to make the contest but it was decided that the subscription papers would be circulated with the idea of securing $10,000. When a decision is reached and it is found there is still money in the treasury it will be returned upon a percentage basis of contributions.

Popular petitions of protest will be circulated throughout the region traversed by the West Penn.

BECOMES A SISTER

Miss Helena Marie McKeon Enters Religious Work at Notre Dame.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 10.—Mrs. M. L. McKeon and Wilfred S. McKeon have just returned from Notre Dame, Ind., where on Monday, January 6, Miss Helena Marie McKeon, daughter of Mrs. M. L. McKeon, and a former Scottdale girl, a graduate of the Scottdale high school, class of '10, on that day was professed a sister of the Holy Cross, of St. Mary's convent, Notre Dame. Miss McKean's name in religion is Sister Mary Wilfredan.

The order of which Sister M. Wilfredan is a member conducts schools, colleges and seminaries in various parts of North America, their schools branching out into Canada and Mexico. The profession on last Monday marked the completion of five years of preparation and study required of all applicants for the admission into the sisterhood.

ED. HATHAWAY HOME

Falontown Printer Suffered Shattered Leg at Hands of Huns.

Virtually recovered from a shattered left leg and shell shock which affected his face, Ed. Hathaway, a Uniontown printer who went over with the Company K outfit of the 110th Infantry is back home with a discharge. He has been in an American hospital for about a month following his return from overseas and came to Uniontown yesterday from Waynesburg. Hathaway gained 20 pounds while in the army despite his wounds.

Hathaway was first wounded on July 30, when he was struck three times in the leg. He was wounded in the action at Sergy, near Fismes, in the Rheims front. Hathaway was moved to an evacuation hospital 30 miles to the rear where he remained until returned to service.

Carbuncle Fatal.

Sadie B. Livingston, 47 years old, died Friday evening at the home of her cousin, Mrs Walter Creighton, in Uniontown, of a carbuncle on the face.

STEAL ROUGH-BOX LID FOR KINDLING, MT. PLEASANT TALE

MOUNT PLEASANT, Jan. 11—Scarcity of kindling wood in the neighborhood of Laurelville, a few miles to the east of this place, is said to have prompted two young men of that village to pilfer the cover of a rough-box from the cemetery of Mount Joy Church of the Brethren, near Laurelville, according to a report to the police here. The identity of the men is said to be known but whether there will be arrests has not been announced. Substitution of corrugated paper board for wood for packing boxes has resulted in a dearth of that latter material which once was supplied in large quantities by the merchants.

DIDN'T REACH FRONT

Dickerson Run Boy, However, Has Strenuous Work in France.

All the arduous service of war is not at the front, as is indicated by a letter from Charles Foreman, Company 84, Transportation Corps, written from Tours, France, to his mother at Dickerson Run. In part he says:

"I have never been near the front yet, and I have never heard the discharge of any of the big guns, but I have been kept very busy. As you know, I am in the Transportation Corps. They still censor our letters, but I can tell more now than I could before. I never told you where I landed. We left Belvoir on June 28. We took the train at Humphries and got in New Jersey on the 29th and went on a small boat called the Cincinnati which took us across the harbor to the big boat. It was the VonSteuben, which was seized by the United States in one of our harbors after we declared war on Germany. At the time it was the Crown Prince Wilhelm. It was sure some big boat.

"We left the harbor on June 30, with 16 other ships. We were three days out when the Henderson, one of the convoy, took fire, and they removed 1,500 marines from the ship and put them on ours, which made it very much crowded. They put on all power and we went on by ourselves the rest of the way.

"We arrived in Brest, France, July 9 and the other ships did not get in 'till the 13th. Nine days on the water was enough for me. The sea was running very smooth all the way and there was no cause for being seasick.

"After we landed we were kept in quarantine for three weeks and stayed what we call pup tents. It rained every day. We next went into barracks for two more weeks, and then moved to this place, Camp De Grosse, at Tours.

"I have certainly seen some life over here and can tell you things that are hard to believe, but just now I would not dare put it in a letter. I will save that to have something to talk about when I get home, or what we call God's country."

WOUNDED AT VERDUN

Shell Which Struck Smithfield Boy Killed and Wounded Others.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 11—Ralph Campbell is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Campbell, on a six-day furlough from a Pittsburg hospital, where he is being treated for wounds received on November 4 on the Verdun front in France by fragments of a shell that penetrated his right hip, making a wound seven inches long. The shell that wounded him also killed one man and wounded several others. Campbell has pieces of the shell, taken from the wound, a German knife and a German handkerchief that he picked up on that battlefield.

Campbell left Camp Lee for overseas on August 12 and landed in France on September 12. He arrived back in the United States December 12. Ralph's brother Leslie is still in France, but they never met. He saw only one person from Smithfield, Hibbs Bircher. Ralph was a popular young man in his home town, and when it was learned that he was at home many of his friends called to pay their respects. He will return to the hospital Monday.

WILLIAMSON BOY FOUND

Enlisted in Navy at Parkersburg and Sent to Training School.

Alfred Williamson, who left the home of his step-father, P. E. Notter, East Murphy avenue, on December 23, has been located at the Naval Training School, Hampton Roads, Va.

On Wednesday Mr. Notter received a telegram from Parkersburg notifying him of the presence of the boy in that city. He left promptly only to find upon his arrival Thursday morning that his step-son had enlisted in the Navy the day before and had been sent to the training school.

The young man, who is six feet tall, had no trouble in convincing the recruiting officer that he was of enlistment age, even though he is but 15. He is therefore believed to be the youngest Connellsville boy to enter the service.

Fires at Premier.

BASEL, Switzerland, Jan. 9—(Havas) An attempt has been made at Prague to assassinate Dr. Karl Kramarz, the Czecho-Slovak premier. Eight revolver shots were fired at him, none of which, however, took effect.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

NEGRO SOLDIERS POPULAR WITH THE FRENCH PEOPLE

Are Considered in Class With the Indians and Given Much Attention.

HUN FEROCITY DESCRIBED

Sergeant F. E. Newingham Writes of Treatment Accorded Allied Prisoners at Hands of Germans; Americans Come in for Their Share, too.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 8—Some interesting notes are contained in a letter from Sergeant Frank E. Newingham, written from Base Hospital No. 61, France, to his mother, Mrs. J. E. Newingham, Market street. In part his letter, dated December 4, says:

"There is mighty fine news around camp to the effect that we are going to leave for the States about the first of February and we certainly do hope that it is true. Our patients are all getting well very fast and if we get no more convoys we will have them all out and well in six weeks' time. We have a large number of German prisoners and they are certainly glad to be with the Americans. At first they were afraid they would be ill treated, as they certainly did abuse the Americans when they had them in their prison camps. We got in a little Scotchman the other day who had been a prisoner in Germany for some months. He certainly was maltreated in every way. He did not understand German and when they told him to do a thing he could not understand them and was kicked and beat till his legs and body were a mass of sores. He told me he was among the first Germans to meet the American troops on the front and at first they thought the British and French had donned American uniforms as a fluke, but he said that after the first attack he knew well enough that the Americans had come, as they did not let up with a little scrap but just went into the thing headlong until they had dispersed the Germans. It was a common impression among the German people that the Americans were too busy at home to bother with the people over here.

"In the next few days we are going to receive in this camp a large number of Americans who were prisoners in Germany and I am anxious to see them, as the reports we receive say they have been given the most brutal treatment. It keeps some of the fellows who have been up to the front and seen a lot of this brutality thinking just what way they would like to punish the Germans if they only had the chance.

"The French show a wonderful regard for the Americans and are just beginning to realize the vast aid they gave the Allies since their own soldiers have come back from the front. On November 11, the day peace was declared, I happened to be in Dijon, a large inland city of France. They received the news about 8 o'clock in the morning and immediately started to proceed (as is the French way) on a celebration. They decorated all the buildings, closed their shops and the streets were so filled with people that it was like being in a crowded ballroom. To be an American soldier that day was to own the town.

"The American negro is certainly in his element over here as the French, in most instances, consider him as the Indian, and if there is anybody the French girls like, it is the Indian. I heard one of the colonels say that if they do not get the 'coons' out of this country they will have forgotten the English language.

"Well, after all has been said and done, the Army is not such a bad life and every fellow can certainly learn a lot of lessons especially the lesson of patience and to cut out a whole lot of unnecessary kicking at home. For one I certainly have no kick, as now I have been across the ocean. I have seen the greater part of France, in fact had a ride the whole way across it, and, to boot, have gained just 57 pounds. One particular thing about the army is the friends that one meets, and under the many trying conditions that we have experienced you soon learn to know who is your friend.

"Well, dear mother, with all we think and say, at the present time we think mostly of getting home, back to the old things we once knew and were so accustomed to and then we will look upon this experience in the army almost as a wonderful dream and feel proud that we did our bit in helping to lick the Hun."

WILLIAM BALL'S CO. OF 20th ENGINEERS COMING HOME

Among the organizations designated for early embarkation from France is the headquarters company of the 20th Engineers, of which William Ball of Connellsville is a member.

Thomas A. Lewellyn of Scottdale, member of Company E of this regiment, lost his life in the submarining of the Tuscania while enroute to France.

JOHN THOMAS RANKER RETURNS FROM FRANCE.

Mrs Peter Ranker of East Fairview avenue received a telegram this morning from her son, John Thomas Ranker, saying he has arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., after having served for three months in France. He is feeling fine, the message said.

"BILL" BROOKS IS BACK FROM FRANCE

W. F. Brooks, former city editor of the News, has arrived from France and is now at Camp Stewart, Newport News. Mrs. Brooks received a telegram from her husband stating that he had no idea whether he would be home at once or whether it would be some time before he would be discharged from the service.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

FINE SOLDIER, IS TRIBUTE OF CAPTAIN TO ALFRED H. KELL

Letter Indicates Poplar Grove Artilleryman Died as Result of Illness Contracted in Battle.

"Your brother was a fine soldier." This is the tribute paid to Private Alfred H. Kell, son of Mr. and Mrs N B Kell of Poplar Grove, by his commander, Captain R. T. Bartas of the 313th Field Artillery, of which Kell was a member prior to his death October 5, from pneumonia, in a letter written to Mrs. Wallace G. Kaufman, a sister of Private Kell. It indicates that his fatal illness started from a cold contracted while he was in active service at the battle front. The letter, dated December 10, reads:

"Your letter of November 12, which has just reached me, was the first news I had of your brother's death. We have been at the front since he was sent to a base hospital and news at the front is very scarce. We all thought he was recovering and would soon rejoin us. You and his family have our deepest sympathy.

"Private Kell landed at Bordeaux on June 9. After a week at a rest camp the regiment moved to Avessac, France, and billeted there until the middle of August. From Avessac the regiment marched to Camp de Meudon, near Vannes, where it trained on the range until September 15. Private Kell was a cannoneer in the second firing battery, alternating with the first firing battery in serving the guns. His particular duty was to see that the ammunition was properly fused and made ready for placing in the gun. This duty, a very important one, he filled exceptionally well and always had my confidence for I knew a shell would be fused properly when he was at No. 3.

"On September 15 the regiment entrained for the front, arriving near Verdun in time to start in the big drive of September 26. On the morning of that day, after firing a three hour barrage, the battery went forward from a position behind Mort Homme to Hill 281, north of Bethincourt, where it went into action and fired continuously night and day until it moved to another position. Your brother accompanied us to 281 and did his share in the fighting of the 26th and 27th. In the afternoon of the 27th he became ill and was sent in an ambulance back to the rear. A few days afterward the regiment moved forward and continued to move forward until the armistice was signed. During the days preceding the drive we were often on the road all night and exposed to several storms. Your brother contracted a cold from one of these storms.

"I am very sorry I cannot tell you more of the details of his sickness or send you a picture of his grave for I do not know where he died at the present time. I shall try to find out and comply with your request if possible. His personal belongings accompanied him to the hospital and will be forwarded to you from there. I will also try to get some of the pictures he had taken at Vannes, and send you some remembrance of him. Your letter has been read to the battery. The men thoroughly appreciate the spirit in which it was written. It is fine. This letter seems such a little thing to do for you who have lost so much, but I hope it and the sympathy which it brings will be, at least, some consolation to you. Your brother was a fine soldier."

PRIVATE CHAS. LYNCH IN FRONT TILL LAST SHOT WAS FIRED.

A letter of Private Charles T. Lynch, Company A, 131st Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, to his cousin, Thomas McGarrity of Dunbar, furnishes evidence of the appreciation the boys Over There have of the work the Knights of Columbus are doing for them. Writing under date of November 18, Private Lynch says:

"A word of praise for your lodge, the K. of C. I would not have paper to write on to you now if it were not for them. Also had four or five cups of cocoa, about 50 K. of C. cigarettes, two packs of chewing gum, a couple of cups of bouillon and cubes to make more.

"The K. of C. is doing something we will not forget in a hurry, and what you get is free and given freely. You can be sure that they have done a lot of good.

"I was in the front till the last shot was fired and have had a devil of a time the last few days and nights."

JOHN L. ROBINSON SENT TO PITTSBURG HOSPITAL.

Lieutenant W. B. Dinsmore of Company H, 110th Infantry, Washington, Pa., who has returned to the United States, states that Lieutenant John L. Robinson of Company D, and Captain Stewart M. Alexander, regimental intelligence officer of the 110th Infantry, have been ordered transferred to Parkview hospital, Pittsburg. Lieutenant Dinsmore returned to the United States to convalesce. He had been suffering for the past several months in France, of Spanish influenza.

Lieutenant Robinson, who was wounded in the hip and walks with a cane, arrived this morning at his home in Uniontown.

SAMUEL RANKIN RETURNS FROM SERVICE OVERSEAS

Word has been received in Connellsville that Samuel Rankin, son of Dr. S H Rankin of Holtville, Cal., has arrived at Camp Merritt and is now enroute across the continent for demobilization with other members of his unit, the Supply Company of the 143rd Field Artillery, which has been on duty in France for about six months.

MORE FAYETTE SOLDIERS REPORTED PRISONERS

The War Department has reported that Stanislau Sumiaski of Everson and Arthur Adams of Cheat Haven are prisoners of the Germans. The former was located at Camp Lechenfeld and the letter at Camp Zelickau. Ralph Benson of Everson, who was a prisoner at an unknown camp, has returned to France.

RALPH SLIGER IS BACK WITH HIS CO. LETTER HOME SAYS

Has It "Pretty Soft" Since Hostilities Ended on November 11.

BOSOM FRIEND TAKEN ILL

Name is Hilton and is "the Best Friend I Ever Had," Courier Linotype Operator Says in Telling of It; Is With Dickerson Run Boy.

Writing to his wife from France, Ralph Sliger, a Courier employe, tells of being located in a little French village where he is "taking it easy" after a 14-day hike. He says he is glad at last to be sleeping in a house with a real fire that they never let go out. The letter in part follows:

"I am back with my company now and am glad. I came back on Monday, hiking from Cluzy-le-Chatel to the place where Company H is located, Quincerot.

"I have it pretty soft now, so I should worry about the town. Every day I make a trip to another town and back, the round trip being about 10 kilometres. The day I don't make the trip, I don't have a thing to do.

"I really don't know when we are coming home, but I think we might get there by January. We understand that we will not be in the Army of Occupation. So we stand good chances of getting home soon. The captain at headquarters must have forgotten about making corporals out of us men at headquarters, but he may come across later.

"I sleep inside a house now—a real house, as French houses go and we have a fireplace in which we never let the fire go out. There are three of us, a fellow by the name of John Luce from Dickerson Run and Dexter from Pittsburg. You know my friend Hilton is in the hospital. I miss him, as I consider him as the best friend I ever had. He and I were chums. He is a great strong chap but exposure on that long 14-day hike of ours was too much for him. He has influenza.

"On November 23 we came to the end of a long day's march. The second battalion stopped off in to town for the night and stayed there all the next day. I was with headquarters company at the time, so I and all the rest of the regiment went on past the town to a large swampy field and pitched our tents. The fog was so heavy that it came through the tent and made our blankets wet. The next morning I took down my tent and moved into town to sleep the next night with Company H.

"When I got there Hilton was pretty sick. I took him to the infirmary and they sent him from there to the hospital. I had a letter from him yesterday and he was getting along pretty goo

"In this letter I am going to try and give you an outline of things since I left Camp Lee if I can remember them. Perhaps it won't be very interesting to you and then again it may. The most interesting thing to me just now is getting back to the old U. S. A.

"We left Camp Lee and boarded an Italian boat at Norfolk on May 17, 1918. I thought it was a big boat. We were packed in there just like sardines, with a place to sleep and plenty to eat. We were allowed on deck at any time but had to keep the portholes closed and were not allowed to have lights at night on account of the subs.

"It was a smooth voyage except for about two days and then water at times dashed on the deck and the weather was cold. The wind blew pretty hard at times and as we were supposed to eat our meals on deck the wind sometimes blew some of the grub out of our mess kits. Imagine me walking up those narrow pitching steps to the deck and going to a place to sit down with a mess kit in one hand and a cup of coffee in the other. I soon learned to walk the deck like an old sailor.

"I don't feel much like finishing that outline today so will complete it in another letter. Hope you are all well at home."

The letter was written December 11.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE First National Bank at Perryopolis, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts (except those shown in b and c)..$457,656.34		457,656 34
Overdrafts, unsecured	145.94	145.94
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	$ 50,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	215,000 00	265,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent, unpledged	211,750 00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned	143,450.00	355,200.00
Securities other than U S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	78,303.00	78,303 00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock .. .		450.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		8,900 00
Furniture and fixtures ..		1,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		97,334.84
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		300,462 16
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 .. . 300,462 16		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		250.00
Redemption fund with U. S Treasurer and due from U S Treasurer		2,500.00
Interest earned but not collected, approximate, on notes and bills receivable not past due....		5,127 72
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		3,169 46
Total		$1,561,499 46

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in ...	$	50,000 00
Surplus fund		100,000 00
Undivided profits 31,019 91		31,019.91
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		3,395.48
Circulating notes outstanding		50 000.00
Individual deposits subject to check		1,156,777 82
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,810 01
Dividends unpaid		1,595 00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve. Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 39, 40, and 41 . 1,156,777.82		—
Difference between items 21 and 27		2,732.24
Advances received on Third Loan Bonds		10,029 00
Advances received on Fourth Loan Bonds		154 140.00
Total $1,561,499.46		

State of Pennsylvania, County of Fayette, ss.

I, HOWARD ADAMS Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

HOWARD ADAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1919.

EDMUND MARTIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. L. COCHRAN,
M. E. STRAWN,
J. H. PRICE,
Directors

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE Citizens National Bank at Connellsville in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown in b and c) $424,043.95		424,043.95
Overdrafts, unsecured ..	30.58	30 58
U. S bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000 00	100,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent, unpledged	132,650 00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent, unpledged to secure postal savings deposits	75,000.00	207,650.00
Bonds other than U S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	91,448 51	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	95,225.72	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than 3 years' time	34,309.55	220,983.78
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		250.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription..		6,750.00
Value of banking house ..	55,000 00	55,000 00
Furniture and fixtures ..		5,000 00
Real estate owned other than banking house ..		11,108 83
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		51,336 03
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		190,229 37
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		13,063 26
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	13,063.26	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting and other cash items .		525 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S Treasurer		5,000.00
Interest earned but not collected, approximate, on notes and bills receivable not past due		215.63
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		300.00
Total $1,291,488 45		

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in .	100,000.00
Surplus fund	125,000.00
Undivided profits 55,788 66	55,788.66
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	3,575 26
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	1,600 00
Circulating notes outstanding	100,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	459,971.60
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	1,550.00
Certified checks	1,111 04
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,438.74
Dividends unpaid	5,005 00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve. Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 471,226 38	
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	11,175 65
Postal savings deposits..	127,354 82
Other time deposits	294 765.58
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve Items 42, 43, 44, and 45 .. 433,296.16	
Total	$1,291,488.45

State of Pennsylvania, County of Fayette, ss:

I, JAMES L KURTZ, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

JAMES L KURTZ, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1919.

J E KURTZ, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. A KAHL
R S MATTHEWS.
F. E MARKELL,
Directors.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE First National Bank at Dawson, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown shown in b and c) ... $629,180.45		629,180.45
Overdrafts, unsecured	64.90	64.3
U S bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000.00	
U. S bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	200,000 00	240,000.0
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½ per cent and 4 per cent, 4¼ per cent, unpledged	108,200.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned	75,400 00	183,600 0
Securities other than U. S bonds (not including stocks owned unpledged	109,817.87	109,817 8
Stock, other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock ..		1,000 0
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription		6,000 0
Value of banking house owned and unincumbered .	23,000 00	23,000.0
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve bank ...		120,999.9
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		552 477.1
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 .... 552,477 13		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		50 0
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S Treasurer .		2,596 0
Interest earned but not collected, approximate, or notes and bills receivable not past due		1,300 3
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		834.0
Other assets, if any		2,522 9
Total $1,975,259 71		

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..	$ 50,000 0
Surplus fund	150,000 0
Undivided profits 93,194 36	93 194 3
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	3,539.4
Circulating notes outstanding	50,000 0
Individual deposits subject to check	1,624,844.9
Certified checks	663.14
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,327 5
Dividends unpaid	1,300 0
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 39, 40, and 41 .. 1,623,225.92	
Total $1,975,259.71	

State of Pennsylvania, County of Fayette, ss.

I, R. D. HENRY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. D. HENRY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1919.

A. VAN HORN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. M. COCHRAN,
J H. PRICE,
M. E STRAWN,
Directors.

You Wish to Be Successful

And you can be if you are willing to pay the price.

Success involves hard work, self-denial—thrift.

You can't eat your cake and have it.

You must save regularly and persistently.

Better start NOW while the year is young.

Liberal Interest on Savings.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
129 W. Crawford Ave., Connellsville.
"The bank that Does Things for You"
Checking Accounts Invited.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA. (WEST SIDE)

ETRAVAGANCE IS THE FORERUNNER OF A MORTGAGE

Extravagant habits often lead a man into debt and eventually to mortgaging his home.

The best way to keep out of debt is to get into the saving habit.

Make it a fixed rule to deposit a certain amount of your income each week or month with the Union National Bank.

Your account is invited.

3% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.